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Korean Affairs Report

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

TEAM SPIRIT EXERCISE DENOUNCED

Pyongyang TV Program--First Installment

SK200809 Pyongyang Television Service in Korean 1033 GMT 18 Feb 87

[First installment of interview conducted by an unidentified Pyongyang TV reporter at the Panmunjom Joint Security Area [JSA] with DPRK officers at the JSA including, Choe Chol, Kim Yun-pom, Hong Song-taek, and Kim Hong-sok, on the beginning of the "Team Spirit-87" exercise: "What Is the War Exercise Aimed At?"--date not given]

[Text] [Unidentified reporter] How are you? The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets describe the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise to be staged from 19 February to early May as defensive training and an exercise designed to maintain peace. Strangely enough, they have even kicked up a commotion about inviting us to observe while making shameless, absurd remarks. This exercise has been conducted 11 times previously, making this year's the 12th such exercise. I understand that during the 11 times this exercise was repeated, you, the members of MAC, exposed the aggressive nature of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise in this conference room.

I come here today to hear more about this from you. [The reporter and five KPA personnel are standing on the DPRK side in front of the MAC conference building, with Panmungak, the DPRK administrative headquarters in the JSA, shown in the background. A pan shot first shows the reporter with the KPA personnel walking toward the Military Demarcation Line. Another high angle shot shows the reporter and the KPA personnel looking at a group of U.S. servicemen, who presumably were having a tour of the JSA, on top of the Freedom House in the south side of the demarcation line.]

[Hong Song-taek] That is right. Just how provocative and how dangerous an aggressive war exercise the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is has been fully revealed.

[Choe Chol] That is right. In view of the motives, scale, and operational equipment mobilized during the exercise and the strategic and tactical aims the rascals pursue in the exercise, the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise can be considered a preplanned and most aggressive war exercise designed to launch a surprise attack against the northern half of the republic.

[Kim Yun-pom] Also, in view of the contents of remarks made by leaders of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets concerning this war exercise, it is clear that this exercise is designed to attack at a single stroke the northern half of the republic with nuclear armed forces.

[Unidentified reporter] Thank you for your kind explanation of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, a comprehensive preliminary war and a nuclear war exercise designed to launch a surprise attack against the northern half of the republic. I expect a more detailed explanation in the room. [Here the camera fades out, followed by a title in Hangul on the TV screen, "What Is the War Exercise Aimed At?" and the subtitle "First Installment." Then shown sitting in a room, presumably in Panmungak, are two KPA officers, officer Hong Song-taek, in a khaki-colored uniform, and officer Kim Hong-sok in a green uniform, both wearing yellow armbands designating them as accredited KPA officers to the MAC, along with the same unidentified reporter. The name of the two officers without any rank given are shown in Hangul when each speaks first.]

[Kim Hong-sok] The rascals have announced that they will mobilize more than 200,000 troops, including U.S. imperialist aggressor forces from the U.S. mainland and the Pacific areas, and the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces in South Korea and the South Korean puppet army, as well as the combat carriers corps of the U.S. 7th Fleet, during this war exercise. This fact alone clearly shows that this war exercise is a large-scale military exercise that resembles an enormous war.

As is known, the question of safeguarding peace has today emerged as the most important issue.

[Hong] In fact, we put forward a new active and just proposal to hold high-level North-South political and military talks to open aspects favorable to the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation by eliminating at an early date and at any cost the political confrontation and military tension, which have become acute between the North and the South. We have twice sent letters which included concrete means to realize such proposals to the South side.

However, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets responded with the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise.

[Unidentified reporter] Whenever the "Team Spirit" military exercise is staged, the rascals make shameless and nonsensical remarks that this exercise is designed for defense and maintaining peace while babbling that it is merely an annual event. I believe we can easily recognize whether this exercise has a thoroughly aggressive nature or not if we analyze the basic strategy the rascals put forward. What do you think?

[Kim] What the rascals pursue in this exercise is an offensive strategy. I think I can explain it better using the chart. [Here he picks up a pointer, and the camera moves to show a large chart to his right with the Hangul

"Offensive Strategy."] In other words, the strategy is designed to invade the northern half of the republic with a nuclear preemptive attack. This offensive strategy is to launch an attack against the northern half of the republic from the Military Demarcation Line, and, at the same time, destroy important military objects and important facilities in the northern half of the republic by using nuclear weapons, conventional weapons, and electronic means in a comprehensive, three-dimensional manner. Air transport and landing operations are to be included in this strategy.

This offensive strategy is based on air-to-ground warfare, an operational plan indicated in the basic manual of the U.S. Army. According to the rascals' remarks, the concept of this air-to-ground warfare is a tactic designed to achieve their ambition with a comprehensive offensive operation by broadly using mighty combat units that have a high degree of mobility.

This is a war plan based on offensive strategy. All war plans, including the 3-day war plan, the 5-day war plan, and the 9-day war plan are designed for rapid combat and rapid settlement. These war plans are not secret at all. [Here he points to a circle on the chart with the Hangul "3-day war plan," "5-day war plan," and "9-day war plan" in the circle, as the camera shows a close-up of the circle.]

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have worked out this war plan and have assigned it to the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces in South Korea. They even rave about the plan publicly.

Based on this offensive strategy, the enemy is conducting offensive operational training through the "Team Spirit" exercise. This offensive operational plan includes ground warfare, aerial warfare, and marine warfare.

Ground warfare includes field mobilization training, training to overcome obstacles, a river-crossing exercise, an operation to harass the rear, and training for special troops. All these exercises are designed for annihilation operations.

Aerial warfare includes a maximum sortie operation, a rear area blockade operation, and training in airlifting equipment. This exercise is designed for scorched earth tactics.

Marine warfare includes a landing operation, maritime transportation deep into the rear area, a fleet bombardment exercise, and a naval gun firing demonstration. This exercise is designed to deliver a blow deep into the rear. [Here he points to the portion on the chart describing the offensive operation plan including the words ground warfare, aerial warfare, and marine warfare in Hangul.]

In other words, the ground warfare, aerial warfare, and marine warfare are designed for annihilation, a scorched earth operation, and attack deep into the rear.

[Unidentified reporter] We can say that all these exercises pursue a thoroughly offensive nature toward launching a surprise preemptive attack against the northern half of the republic.

[Kim] You are right. They are thoroughly offensive.

[Hong] The offensive strategy of the U.S. rascals is, in other words, to conduct three-dimensional warfare with the close coordination of ground warfare, aerial warfare, and marine warfare, and to occupy the selected target--whole areas of the northern half of the republic--in 3 or 5 days, or in the worst case, in 9 days.

Through the "Team Spirit" war exercise, the U.S. rascals are implementing this strategy. Thus, the armed forces mobilized in the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise are units that have a high degree of mobility. For example, the U.S. 25th Division and the U.S. 7th Division, which are dragged into the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise whenever it is staged, are the mobile strike forces that have extremely high mobility.

As for the U.S. 9th Infantry Division, which the U.S. rascals are going to drag in from Washington State, this division is a new unit to be deployed to carry out a lightning punitive expedition after emergency mobilization to the Korean front. This unit is armed with special equipment.

As for the marine forces, they consist of highly mobile marines who assume the landing operation as their basic mission.

[Unidentified reporter] I understand that they have dragged in equipment with high mobility for realizing a scorched earth operation.

[Kim] Yes, you are right. The rascals have mobilized highly efficient combat equipment in the "Team Spirit" exercise so that they can conduct a scorched earth operation both in the front and in the rear. The rascals have also mobilized supersonic aircraft to launch a preemptive attack, as well as aircraft with broad capabilities that could strike at any area in the northern half of the republic.

As we all know, the B-52 strategic bombers, F-15 and F-16 fighter-bombers, and the F-111 fighter-bombers have been mobilized each year in the "Team Spirit" exercise. All are highly mobile and have broad capabilities. This shows that the rascals have mobilized offensive equipment with which the rascals can conduct a scorched earth operation, a preemptive strike, and three-dimensional warfare to invade the northern half of the republic.

[Unidentified reporter] Now, all facts clearly show that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise staged by the rascals is an extremely dangerous and provocative war exercise thoroughly designed to launch a surprise preemptive strike against the northern half of the republic.

During the next hour, I hope you will tell us about the more detailed contents of the exercise that takes place during the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise. Now I will conclude my talk with you.

Pyongyang TV Program--Second Installment

SK241130 Pyongyang Television Service in Korean 1030 GMT 19 Feb 87

[Second installment of roundtable talk among Hong Song-taek and Kim Hong-sok, KPA officers assigned to the MAC, and Yi Ui-mun, station commentator: "What Is the War Exercise Aimed At?"--date of roundtable not given]

[Text] [Yi Ui-mun] How are you? Last time, you told us in detail about the offensive strategy which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets assume as the basic line for the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise.

This hour, will you tell us about the content of the exercises to be conducted by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets during "Team Spirit"? I believe that through your explanation, the aims they pursue in this war exercise will be fully revealed.

[Kim Hong-sok] The aggressive and offensive nature of "Team Spirit" will be more clearly revealed if we analyze the contents of this exercise. "Team Spirit" is, in a word from beginning to end, an offensive operational exercise to completely attack the northern half of the republic.

This is proven by the fact that this exercise was planned and is being staged according to an offensive strategy already worked out by the U.S. rascals. The basic line of "Team Spirit" is an offensive operation. In other words, "Team Spirit" is conducted, assuming as its basis an attack against the northern half of the republic, combining concentrated strikes by powerful ground mobile forces with strikes from the sea and air.

[Hong Song-taek] That is right. We become aware of this if we recall the "Team Spirit" exercise staged by the rascals last year.

[Here Hong picks up a pointer, and the camera shows a closeup of the chart next to him, with the title in Hangul "Offensive Strategy Exercises During 'Team Spirit-86'"]

During the ground exercises, the rascals conducted exercises in surmounting obstacles, mobile exercises, river-crossing operations, operations of parachuting special forces into the rear, and annihilation combat.

All these are comprehensive exercises which cover the entire course of offensive combat. As for the maritime exercises, they included landing operations, transportation operations into the deep rear, and offensive fleet operations. The maritime air transport operations included maximum sortie operations, operations of blockading the front and the rear, and scorched earth operations.

All these exercises were carried out with the basic aim of perfecting offensive operations into the deep rear. Thus, we are easily aware that this "Team Spirit" training pursues an offensive nature.

[Yi] As we summarize the contents of the exercise, we clearly realize that this exercise is a thoroughly criminal, provocative, and aggressive war exercise. Am I not right?

[Kim] You are right. I will now tell you more about the details of the landing operations. You will then know more clearly that the "Team Spirit" exercise staged by the U.S. rascals is an exercise designed to attack the northern half of the republic.

Primarily, landings are carried out to attack, and the landings themselves are conducted through the attack. This is basic military knowledge. Even the U.S. rascals' military manual explains the essence of a landing. The manual stipulates that a landing is an offensive operation conducted from sea to the land in unison with various service branches and military personnel.

The enemy also described about the aims of landings as follows: [Here Kim Hong-sok picks up a memo and begins reading from it.] A landing is designed to realize conditions favorable to the following operations by occupying some areas of the opposition side; to attack and secure the opposition's air fields or ports that can be used by the navy and air force as forward bases; to attack and destroy important objectives; to capture or seize weapons, combat and technological instruments, and personnel.

Viewing only this, the U.S. rascals themselves admit that a landing is an offensive operation. This is also proven by the fact that the U.S. rascals mobilized enormous armed forces in the landing operations.

[Yi] I understand that they mobilized enormous armed forces in the landing operations last year.

[Kim] That is right. Last year they mobilized more than 10,000 troops and more than 200 airplanes. In addition, a number of ships and even tanks were mobilized. The enemy did not end its operation merely when it occupied the area of the opposition side through the landing operations but continued the exercise to attack in depth in the rear. All these facts show that the U.S. rascals pursue the aim of attacking the northern half of the republic from the ground and air by mobilizing units with high mobility; at the same time they pursue the aim of infiltrating deep into our republic by staging landing operations on both coasts, in the East Sea and the West Sea.

Thus, the slogan which the U.S. rascals shouted wherever the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises were staged was "look in depth and strike at depth!"

[Yi] It is indeed an aggressive slogan.

[Kim] That is right. Their slogan reflects their intention to deeply infiltrate our interior. We now clearly realize what aims the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises staged by the U.S. rascals pursue. A rumor has spread among the South Korean people to the effect that "Team Spirit" is a punitive expedition against the North. This is not accident at all.

[Hong] You are right. We can easily realize that this war exercise has an aggressive nature even from the commando exercises stated during the ground exercises. The basic mission of a commando unit is to destroy military objectives after infiltrating into the opposite side's rear and to conduct harassing operations. The single fact that the rascals mobilized commando units in a military exercise shows that this exercise is an offensive operation exercise.

[Kim] Last year the rascals mobilized "Green Beret" forces in the exercises. As for this unit, it has special missions as a commando unit. In order to carry out operational missions in Korea, these forces have staged mountain training, training in the cold, and training to acquaint them with topography at normal times in the area, topography which is similar to that in Korea. Even Korean language courses are conducted for the members of the force.

These units stage training in the cold in Hokkaido, and its vicinity in Japan, before they come to Korea. When this unit came to Korea last year, it staged exercises of destroying military objectives after infiltrating deep into the rear in the northern half of the republic in an area which resembles that of the northern half of the republic. This unit also conducted harassing operations and even bestial exercises of assassinating important persons.

[Yi] I understand that the "Green Beret" troops carry the 30-kilogram of nuclear backpack. Is this true?

[Kim] You are right. Even this single fact shows that the war exercises staged by the U.S. rascals are offensive operational exercises. Sennewald, former commander of the U.S. aggressor forces, babbled when the "Team Spirit" exercise was staged in 1983 that he would, if necessary, attack in depth in the rear of North Korea. His remarks again showed that the war exercise staged by the rascals is not defensive, but thoroughly offensive.

[Yi] Next time, I would like you to tell us about the operational equipment the U.S. imperialists and the puppets are dragging in for the "Team Spirit" war exercises. Thus, we will more clearly know the aims that this exercise pursues. Thank you.

Pyongyang TV Program--Third Installment

SK250306 Pyongyang Television Service in Korean 1230 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Third installment of roundtable talk among Hong Song-taek and Kim Hong-sok, and Pak Yim-su KPA officers assigned to MAC, and Yi Ui-mun, station commentator, entitled "What Is the War Exercise Aimed At?"--date, place not given]

[Text] [Yi Ui-mun] How are you? Last time you thoroughly revealed the aggressive wicked design the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have devised for conducting this war exercise after synthesizing the contents of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise.

During this hour, will you tell about the strategic equipment to be mobilized during the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise?

[Hong Song-taek] If we analyze the equipment to be mobilized during his exercises, we can accurately gauge whether "Team Spirit" is a defensive or offensive military exercise. During this exercise the rascals are mobilizing means and equipment with which they can carry out a preemptive strike and deep strike against the opponent's targets and with which they can wage a three-dimensional war. In other words, they are mobilizing means and equipment with mobile power and the capacity for long-range mobilization. [Hong gestures with a pointer to chart situated next to him displaying black and white photos of U.S. military aircraft, an aircraft carrier, and artillery pieces which is labelled Hanguk in both Hangul and English: Nuclear Weapons and Equipment Mobilized for 'Team Spirit' Joint Military Exercise]

These over here are aircraft. If we examine aircraft first, I believe we will better understand. This is the B-52 strategic fighter-bomber, an aircraft the rascals mobilize from Guam whenever the "Team Spirit" exercise is staged. This fighter-bomber has the capability of travelling 6,500 km to bombard a target. Therefore, as you well know, this aircraft has capability of reaching anywhere in the northern half of the republic flying directly from Guam without a stop in South Korea. At the same time, it has the capability of returning directly to Guam without a stop in South Korea after a bombardment.

This aircraft is equipped with cruise missiles. With these missiles, the aircraft can bombard a target from 2,500 km away.

[Pak Yim-su] That is right. The aircraft can strike a blow against anywhere in our side by flying over the airspace off the South Sea without ever landing inside.

[Yi Ui-mun] Do you mean that the aircraft can strike a blow anywhere in the northern half of the Republic with cruise missiles while flying over the airspace off the South Sea?

[Pak Yim-su] Yes, you are right.

[Hong] In addition, as you see on this chart, the U.S. rascals are mobilizing various other aircraft, including F-15 fighter-bombers, F-16 fighter-bombers, and F-4 Phantoms. These are all supersonic fighter-bombers with an operational radius of 900 km.

This is the F-111 fighter-bomber. Each is also capable of carrying more than 20 tons of bombs. As you well know, the U.S. rascals mobilized this aircraft when they conducted the illegal and criminal bombardment of Libyan territory last year. At that time, the aircraft successfully conducted bombardment of Libyan territory and a safe return after leaving a British air base and crossing European airspace. [as heard]

In this context, all the aircraft can be used to realize attack operations in the "Team Spirit" exercise, in other words, offensive strategies.

[Yi Ui-mun] So you mean those aircraft are not necessary at all for a defense.

[Hong] Yes, they are out-and-out offensive equipment.

[Kim Hong-sok] The maritime equipment is the same story. The rascals are introducing two, three, or more aircraft carriers in the "Team Spirit" war exercise. The rascals also introduced the aircraft carrier "Midway," of the U.S. 7th Fleet, and its flagship "Blue Ridge" in the "Team Spirit-86" war exercise they conducted last year.

The "Midway" alone carries numerous nuclear weapons and 81 aircraft. The 81 aircraft are equal to a ground-launched air division. This is why this naval ship is called a floating military city or a nuclear base. Speaking of this aircraft carrier, it snuck into our coastal areas and acquired a bad reputation during the Korean War. It is also the aircraft carrier with the bad reputation for being introduced by the U.S. rascals whenever they have strained the situation in our country.

In addition to introducing this aircraft carrier during the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, the rascals are introducing as well numerous gunboats that carry long-range rockets, missiles, and long-range cannons, and warships and transport ships that carry amphibious vehicles needed to easily land at our coastal areas with mobility and other transport equipment needed for landing.

In view of this, the U.S. rascals' introducing naval equipment with high mobility at sea is designed to attack the northern half of the republic and clearly proves that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise they are conducting is an offensive military drill designed to carry out a preemptive strike against the northern half of the republic.

[Yi Ui-mun] Is it your opinion that during this war exercise the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are introducing only offensive strategic equipment as ground weapons designed for invasion?

[All the persons present] Yes.

[Pak] I believe the question of whether the war exercise being staged by the enemies is offensive or defensive is clearly established by the ground military arms, as well as the air and maritime arms. During this war exercise, the enemies are mobilizing various missiles, including Lance missiles, and large numbers of various long-range cannons capable of carrying nuclear bombs, including the 155 mm-trench mortar and the 8-inch self-propelled gun, photos of which you can see below the chart over here and there.

[Kim] As you see on the chart, the 155 mm-trench mortar and the 8-inch self-propelled gun can shoot neutron bombs, which are notorious around the world.

[Pak] The enemies are mobilizing Lance missiles and similar weapons for purposes other than the "Team Spirit" war exercise. The range of the Lance missile is 110 km, strike a blow against the northern half areas even if it is deployed in the southern half. The enemies have mobilized Lance missiles in the "Team Spirit" war exercises since 1978. After deploying the missiles in Uijongbu, Kyonggi Province, during "Team Spirit-87," they conducted a mimic drill that assumed a strike against Kaesong City. In addition to staging the exercise by mobilizing various missiles, including Lance missiles, the enemies are frantically running amok in an attempt to actually deploy additional Lance missiles in South Korea. Last year they announced their decision to additionally deploy Lance missiles for a battalion in the U.S. 2d Division stationed in South Korea. Furthermore, the enemies are mobilizing in this exercise large numbers of missiles and various types of guns, as well as highly mobile new model tanks and transport vehicles. This apparently shows that the war exercise being staged by the enemies is designed to attack us.

[Hong] The rascals have constantly mobilized highly mobile and efficient new equipment in this exercise to heighten effects for an offensive strategy. As you see on the chart, the enemies have committed new equipment to "Team Spirit" whenever the exercise is staged and actually tests it in regions of Korea. After that, they have deployed it if it turns out to be efficient. Furthermore, they have constantly replaced it with new weapons. For example, during the "Team Spirit-82" joint military exercise, the F-16 fighter bombers were mobilized. As a result, they deployed these fighter-bombers in the U.S. Air Forces units that occupy South Korea and then handed them over to the South Korean puppet forces after recognizing through flight and bombing tests that these fighter-bombers were fit for the topography of Korea. Meanwhile the F-10 cross-support fighter-bombers were mobilized and tested in similar fashion during the "Team Spirit-82" exercise. After recognizing that these fighter-bombers were also efficient for the topography of Korea, they decided to deploy them in South Korea, as well. Judging from this fact alone, the U.S. rascals are introducing equipment only in an attempt to successfully

conduct offensive strategies and attack operations during the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise.

[Yi] During this hour, what the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are aiming at in the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise was thoroughly revealed through discussion on the topic of their introducing strategic equipment for this exercise. Next hour, I want you to talk about why the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have continuously escalated the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise. I will now close my talk with you.

Pyongyang TV Program--Fourth Installment

SK250820 Pyongyang Television Service in Korean 1148 GMT 21 Feb 87

[Fourth installment of roundtable talk among Kim Hong-sok, Hong Song-taek, and Pak Yim-su, KPA officers assigned to the MAC, and station commentator Yi Ui-mun on the beginning of the "Team Spirit-87" military exercise: "What Is the War Exercise Aimed At?--date of talk not given]

[Text] [Yi Ui-mun] How are you? Last time, you told us that the operational equipment mobilized in the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise are the offensive means to invade the northern half of the republic. In this hour, will you tell us how the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are expanding the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise in a step-by-step manner?

[Kim Hong-sok] That the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is an offensive operational exercise aimed at launching a surprise attack on the northern half of the republic has been revealed by the fact that the troops mobilized in this exercise are continuously increasing, and the period of the exercise is also being extended. As has already been exposed, the U.S. imperialists are staging the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise by reinforcing the troops and extending the period. I will now explain about this.

When the U.S. imperialists staged the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise for the first time in 1976, they mobilized 46,000 troops in this exercise, which lasted for 10 days. In 1980, they conducted this exercise for 50 days by mobilizing approximately 154,000 troops. After this, they conducted the training for 75 days or more by mobilizing more than 200,000. Thus, the number of troops increased by 3.5 times from 1980 to that of 1976. Since then, the troops have increased by 4.5 times. As for the duration, it was extended five times from 1980 to 1976. After this, it is extended eight times.

As you know, the U.S. imperialist aggressors mobilized an enormous number of more than 200,000 troops in the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise. Such troops are simply too many for defense. When the U.S. imperialists instigated the South Korean puppets to attack the northern half of the republic in the 1950's, approximately 100,000 troops were mobilized. However, more than 200,000 troops are being mobilized in the "Team Spirit" joint military

exercise. No one can say that these troops are not for offensive, but defense. Even the military manuals in the West prescribe the rate of offensive and defense as 3 to 1.

[Yi Ui-mun] In other words, the offensive is 3 and defense is 1. Am I right?

[Kim Hong-sok] That is right. Not only has the number of troops reached more than 200,000 but also the military equipment, which has been developed to the maximum from the 1950's, shows that they are all for any offensive, not for defense.

[Hong Song-taek] You explained the scale of "Team Spirit." If we compare the scale with that of other war exercises staged by the U.S. imperialists, we can easily realize the aggressive nature of "Team Spirit."

Approximately 50,000 to 70,000 troops are usually mobilized in war exercises staged by the U.S. imperialists in other parts of the world. This includes the armed forces of other countries. However, the number of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces mobilized in the "Team Spirit" exercise alone is 70,000. Around 100,000 troops were mobilized in the IMPAC training conducted by the U.S. rascals in the Pacific area jointly by five nations, as well as in the war exercise conducted in the Atlantic Ocean jointly by 15 NATO member-nations. However, an enormous aggressive force of more than 200,000 is being mobilized in the "Team Spirit" exercise. This number is twice the number of troops mobilized in other exercises. In addition, if we compare the area in the Atlantic Ocean where the U.S. rascals stage war exercises, Korea is very small. However, the rascals mobilize such an enormous number of troops in such a small area. What do they aim at in actuality? This means that they focus their attention on Korea and that they are maneuvering to trigger an aggressive war in Korea.

[Yi Ui-mun] The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are staging the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise for over 4 months from February to May.

[Pak Yim-su] Yes. That the enemies are continuously extending the duration of the exercise means that they are watching an opportunity to make a surprise attack against us while aggravating the situation in our country to the extreme. As we mentioned earlier, how the enemy is expanding the "Team Spirit" war exercise is shown not only by the scale of troops mobilized in this exercise and the duration of the exercise but also by the contents of the exercise. The enemies are expanding the contents of the exercise to make them more bellicose and more barbarous. For example, the enemies have mobilized the "Green Berets," called the devil's unit, in this exercise, thus aiming at a nuclear strike in our rear and at launching a surprise attack on the rear. This is known to all.

Furthermore, the enemies staged even chemical war exercises from last year as part of this exercise. They are attempting to work out a plot for bacteriological war, simulating this war against us when a war breaks out.

In particular, what attracts our attention is that the enemies have even dragged the Japanese self-defense forces in this "Team Spirit" war exercise. As is widely known, officers of the Japanese self-defense forces are directly participating in this war exercise after coming here as observers.

What we should not overlook is the maneuvers of the enemies to finally provoke a nuclear war in our country through this war exercise. Whenever the enemies stage this exercise, they moved the U.S. nuclear strategic command to South Korea from the U.S. mainland and are staging an exercise designed to provoke a nuclear war in Korea under the command of this unit. This shows that the enemies are continuously expanding the exercise in a step-by-step manner in order to provoke a nuclear war in our country.

[Hong Song-taek] In view of some aspects in the content of the exercises, one becomes aware how the U.S. rascals are attempting to direct a Korean war in the future. In other words, they are maneuvering to perpetrate this war through the manner of a conventional war by conventional weapons, of a nuclear war, and with chemical warfare. Furthermore, they are scheming to carry out an aggressive war in Korea by depending on the tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan and South Korea. Even from this, we know very well about the aggressive nature of the "Team Spirit" exercise.

[Kim Hong-sok] Despite all this, the U.S. rascals describe the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise as defense training. As we all know, there are more than 40,000 U.S. troops that are armed with the most modern weapons in South Korea and a South Korean puppet army of more than 1 million which is equipped with U.S. weapons. In addition, there are approximately 10 million paramilitary forces, including homeland reserve forces and civil defense forces. They are indeed enormous. The U.S. rascals babble that the military balance is maintained in Korea because there are such enormous armed forces in South Korea and that they cannot withdraw even a single U.S. rascals claim, they could conduct an exercise even with the armed forces stationed in South Korea.

[Hong Song-taek] The enemies openly rave that they possess military superiority over North Korea. They also proudly babble that they have strong armed forces.

[Kim Hong-sok] Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists are staging the exercise by dragging in numerous troops, modern weapons, and operational equipment. Such an exercise is only necessary for launching a surprise strike on the northern half of the republic.

[Yi Ui-mun] Considering all facts, it is clearly revealed that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is an aggressive war exercise designed to make a surprise preemptive strike on the northern half of the republic.

[All participants] That is right.

[Yi Ui-mun] Next time, I hope you will tell us about how the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are aiming at a nuclear test war through the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise. I would like to conclude our talk here today. Thank you.

Pyongyang TV Program--Fifth Installment

SK260050 Pyongyang Television Service in Korean 0954 GMT 22 Feb 87

[Fifth and last installment of roundtable talk among Hong Song-taek, Kim Hong-sok, and Pak Yim-su, KPA officers assigned to the MAC, and Yi Ui-mun, station commentator: "What Is the War Exercise Aimed At?"--date of talk not given]

[Text] [Yi Ui-mun] How are you. During the previous hour, you, the members of the MAC, explained how the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have expanded the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise in a step-by-step manner. I would appreciate if you explain during this hour why we call the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets a nuclear war.

[Kim Hong-sok] The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is a nuclear war exercise designed to deal a nuclear strike at the northern half of the republic. This is proven by the nuclear weaponry the American rascals have deployed to stage this exercise. The American rascals have deployed F-11 fighter-bombers from the U.S. mainland to stage this exercise. They have also deployed F-4E fighter bombers from Hawaii, B-52 strategic bombers from Guam, F-15 and F-16 fighters from Kadena air force base in Japan, and F-4 fighter-bombers from the Philippines.

[Yi] They have deployed nuclear weapons from military bases throughout the broad area of the Pacific Ocean and from the U.S. mainland.

[Kim] In addition, the rascals have drawn in nuclear-powered aircraft carriers. As is well known, these nuclear-powered aircraft carriers carry nuclear weapons, and large quantities of [words indistinct] designed to intercept similar weapons. Warships that the American rascals have deployed at sea are equipped with long-range guns and missiles designed to deal a nuclear strike at us from the sea. They have deployed on the ground 155 mm howitzers and 8-inch self-propelled guns. These weapons are capable of carrying, dropping, or firing nuclear weapons. What we should particularly pay attention in this regard is that during the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, the American rascals have mobilized every nuclear weapon and means of delivery in the Pacific Ocean. Viewing this, we can say that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise being staged by the rascals is a nuclear war exercise designed to start a nuclear war.

[Hong] Large numbers of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery were deployed from the outside for the "Team Spirit" exercise. In addition, it is expected that the large numbers of nuclear weapons deployed throughout South

Korea will be mobilized for the "Team Spirit" exercise. This poses a problem. As is known, South Korea is a forward nuclear base and a nuclear display window. It is no secret that the U.S. imperialists have deployed more than 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea. The enemy has deployed these nuclear weapons in areas close to the Military Demarcation Line--that is, in an area that encompasses Uijongbu, Tongduchon, and Chonchon. The enemy has densely deployed these weapons in a corridor that encompasses Taegu, Ulsan, and Chinju.

Chinhae port is open for the U.S. imperialists' aircraft carriers carrying nuclear weapons to visit at any time. Viewing this, we can see that South Korea is densely covered with nuclear bases.

Not satisfied with this, the enemy is maneuvering to deploy neutron bombs in South Korea. It is working toward developing neutron warheads for use with 155 mm howitzers and 8-inch self-propelled guns.

As is known, the Americans are building many nuclear storage facilities in South Korea. They are now building more than 30 nuclear storehouses in Taegu. They have deployed in Taegu a unit called the quick nuclear reaction unit. Having turned South Korea into a nuclear base and having deployed many nuclear units there, the American rascals are staging a real war exercise in the "Team Spirit" exercise, simulating a nuclear war, by mobilizing all of these units. This is the dangerous nature of the "Team Spirit" exercise.

[Pak Yim-su] The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to provoke a nuclear war by staging the "Team Spirit" war exercise are by no means accidental. These maneuvers are the extension of the U.S. policy for provoking a nuclear war in Korea.

Whenever they open their mouths, the U.S. ruling circles openly and clamorously call for provoking a nuclear war in Korea. U.S. President Reagan openly stated that he would not deny the possibility of an outbreak of nuclear war in Korea. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger has made similar remarks on many occasions. Clamorously calling for protecting South Korea with a nuclear umbrella, he has openly and boisterously stressed the need to launch a nuclear attack against North Korea.

[Hong] Weinberger is an advocate of nuclear weapons.

[Pak] Meyer, [former] chief of staff of the U.S. Army, visited South Korea in 1983 prior to the launching of the "Team Spirit" war exercise. He stated during this visit that tactical nuclear weapons should be used in a conventional war in Korea.

[Hong] While crawling into South Korea, the American rascals' military bosses, without exception, have openly and clamorously vowed to use nuclear weapons.

[Pak] As is shown in remarks by Meyer, they have brazenly made bellicose remarks that they would use tactical nuclear weapons in a conventional war.

[Yi] Such remarks are absurd and made by those who fanatically believe in nuclear weapons.

[Pak] The violent remarks of the U.S. ruling circles imply something. As a matter of fact, hostile acts have been committed to support these violent remarks. As was previously noted a command system for provoking a nuclear war and the right to use nuclear weapons have been simplified to a considerable degree. When we cite the instance of other countries--the instance of the NATO for example--we see that if those concerned desire to start a nuclear war, more than 10 member countries of the organization hold a meeting and adopt a decision to start a nuclear war. According to this decision, a nuclear strike is dealt.

There is no such meeting in South Korea. The command system and the right to use nuclear weapons have been simplified to the extent that a nuclear strike is dealt at any time the U.S. forces authorities sanction the use of nuclear weapons. We note the following in the right to use nuclear weapons: previously, the right to use nuclear weapons was approved through the U.S. National Security Council and through the president. This procedure has been dispensed with and the right to use nuclear weapons has been given to army commanders in the Pacific region. This is a very unusual move. During the "Team Spirit" war exercise, the nuclear Strategic Air Command in the United States moves to South Korea to directly take command of the nuclear war exercise. This indisputably proves that this exercise is a war exercise designed to start a nuclear war. I would like to refer to the command system. Since the final stage of a nuclear war is expected in Korea, the nuclear command system line linking Seoul, Tokyo, and Washington is destined to fully function during the war exercise. This system is constantly in operation. It is related to maneuvers to closely cooperate on quickly provoking a nuclear war. Viewing this, we can see that the "Team Spirit" war exercise is a nuclear experimental war designed to provoke a nuclear war in Korea.

[Yi] On five occasions, you, members of MAC, have explained that the "Team Spirit" exercise is a comprehensive preliminary war exercise and an experimental nuclear war exercise designed for the U.S. imperialists and to South Korean puppets to deal a surprise preemptive strike against the northern half of the republic. Viewing this, we have proven that not the threat of southward invasion, but only the threat of northward invasion exists on the Korean peninsula. We have come to understand well that the more frantically the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets stage the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, running counter to the trend of the time, the more glaringly they will expose their true color as those who disturb peace and destroy dialogue. I here conclude conversations which I have had with you on five occasions.

Kaesong Mass Rally

SK020417 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Report on speech by Kim Yong-chun, chairman of Kaesong City Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, at Kaesong mass rally on 25 February to denounce the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise--with portions recorded]

[Text] A mass rally of Kaesong City was held on 25 February at the city cultural hall to condemn the aggressive "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise. The mass rally overflowed with the masses of all strata who gathered with burning hatred and revengeful thought against the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique who have challenged us by staging the aggressive "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise.

Placed at the mass rally site were the slogans, "We Sternly Condemn the Aggressive 'Team Spirit-87' Joint Military Exercise of the U.S. Imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan Puppet Clique," "Let Us Bring About the Withdrawal of the U.S. Imperialist Aggressors From South Korea and Reunify the Country," "Let Us Bring About the Downfall of Traitor Chon Tu-hwan," and "Let Us Vigorously Accelerate Production and Construction in the Spirit of Assisting the Brethren in the South Who are Struggling, Shedding Blood." Also placed at the rally site were drawings that showed our people's firm will to sternly condemn the U.S. imperialist aggressors--the implacable enemies of the Korean people--and the group of national traitors and to expedite the historic cause of national reunification.

The mass rally was attended by Kim Yong-chun, chairman of Kaesong City Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Kim Chang-yong, secretary of Kaesong City Party Committee; Kim Kuk-tae, standing [sangim] vice chairman of Kaesong City People's Committee; responsible functionaries from local party and administrative and economic organs; responsible functionaries of local public organizations; and deans of colleges together with the masses of all strata in the city.

At the rally, Chairman Kim Yong-chun spoke.

[Begin recording] Comrades, under the circumstances in which all working people throughout the country are registering great successes by effecting new innovations and upsurges in the struggle to implement the first year's task of the 3d 7-Year Plan and in which all Korean compatriots at home and abroad are vigorously launching the nationwide struggle for peace of the country and its peaceful reunification, today we have gathered at this mass rally in connection with the grave reality in which the situation of the country has become extremely tense and the danger of a new war is imminent due to the criminal war exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The adventurous war exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets is a vicious challenge to our sincere peace-loving efforts to

The strength of the masses of people who want peace is stronger than the forces of war. The U.S. imperialists must look straight at our people's firm will to achieve peace and peaceful reunification, unconditionally suspend the brigandish "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise, and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all arms of aggressions, including nuclear weapons.

The South Korean puppet clique must stop at once the criminal act designed to drive our nation into the disaster of nuclear war, renounce the anticommunist policy of fascism and the maneuvers for permanent national division, and step down from power without delay.

The prevailing situation demands that all the people in the northern half of the republic further enhance revolutionary vigilance and always maintain a strained and mobilized posture.

All the people must firmly rally around the great leader and the glorious party center, keenly watch the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, and make complete preparations to cope with the enemies' provocations. Thus, they must firmly defend our socialist fatherland and revolutionary gains.

Upholding the historic policy speech delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the first session of the eighth SPA we must create miracles and innovations by more vigorously carrying out the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--and, thus, demonstrate the might of our fatherland to the world.

Only victory and glory will always be on the future road of our people who struggle upholding the leadership of the party and the leader and under the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea. Let us all more vigorously struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and for the complete victory of socialism, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem and under the tested leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. [shout of slogans] [end recording]

DPRK Provincial Rallies

SK020747 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Mass rallies to denounce the aggressive "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet Chon Tu-hwan ring were held in Sariwon, Hyesan, and Kanggye cities yesterday.

Slogans reading "We Resolutely Denounce the Aggressive 'Team Spirit-87' Joint Military Exercise by the U.S. Imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan Puppet Ring," "Let Us Reunify the Fatherland After Bringing About the Withdrawal of the U.S. Imperialists' Invaders From South Korea," and "The South Korean Authorities Must Immediately Respond to the Proposal for High-Level North-South Political and Military Talks After Immediately Giving Up the Maneuvers

to Provoke a New War" were placed at the rally sites fully crowded with masses from various circles who have gathered with surging anger and hatred against the U.S. imperialist invaders and the national traitors. Also placed at the rally sites were large-sized drawings based on the indomitable spirit and the revolutionary will of our people to smash the enemies' maneuver to provoke a new war.

Participating in the mass rally of Sariwon City were Yi Chong-kun, secretary of the North Hwanghae Provincial Party Committee; Kim In-chung, vice chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; responsible functionaries from local party, administrative, and mass organizations; and college deans, together with the masses from all walks of life in the city.

After a speech by Vice Chairman Kim In-chung, worker representative Choe Chung-son, peasant representative Choe Yong-suk, student representative Choe Sun-nam, and defector Kim Song-hyon spoke at the rally.

Saying with furious anger that the U.S. imperialist and the South Korean puppet ring began to conduct the unprecedentedly large-scale joint military exercise designed to suddenly attack the northern half of the republic after turning away from our proposal for holding high-level North-South political and military talks under circumstances in which all workers of the country are effecting a renovation and recording a leap in implementing the first year's task of a new prospective plan and in which they are eager to carry out the large construction work to enjoy the eternal national property and the treasure of the country, the speakers judged and denounced the rascals with surging national indignation.

They stressed: Although the U.S. imperialists' aggressors attempt to beautify and conceal the criminal nature and contents of the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise, they can never hide the aggressive nature of this military exercise whose scale is large enough to wage even a war against the northern half of the republic.

The speakers especially revealed that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet ring are frantically running amok in a war commotion by mobilizing in this joint military exercise military forces of the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps from South Korea, the Pacific areas, and the U.S. mainland as well as an aircraft carrier battle group of the U.S. 7th Fleet and forwardly deploying Lance missiles and chemical weapons.

Noting that as a result of this a grave situation in which a nuclear war can break out at any moment is being created on the Korean peninsula, the speakers warned that if the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet ring persistently provoke a new war regardless of the protest and denunciation from all Korean people and the world peace-loving people, they cannot escape from our annihilative blow.

They continued: The U.S. imperialists of aggression must immediately suspend the reckless war exercise commotion after heeding the historic lesson from their total defeat in the Korean war and immediately respond to our proposal for holding high-level North-South political and military talks.

After stressing that no imperialist invasive forces can frustrate the might of our people who have firmly united around the party and the leader, the speakers commented on the fact that our people should strengthen the might of the country by all means by accelerating the construction of important plants, including the Sariwon Potash Fertilizer Complex, and firmly defend the socialist fatherland from the enemy's provocative maneuver.

Participating in the mass rally of Hyesan City were Kim Won-chon, responsible secretary of the Yanggang Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the Yanggang Provincial People's Committee; Kim Nam-kyo, standing vice chairman of the Yanggang Provincial People's Committee; Ko Tae-kuk, vice chairman of the Yanggang Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and responsible functionaries of local party, administrative and economic organs and mass organizations, together with masses from all walks of life in the city.

After a speech by Vice Chairman Ko Tae-kuk, worker representative Choe Pong-chol, peasant representative Kang yong-sil, student representative Kim Yong-tae, and Song Kwang-yol, representative of the cultural and press circle next spoke at the rally.

The speakers said: After describing the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise being staged by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges as a military commotion designed to complete a total war system to strike a surprise blow at the northern half of the republic from the air, ground, and sea, they revealed that even the notorious Green Berets and the U.S. Strategic Command as well as more than 200,000-strong military troops and up-to-date war means are being mobilized in this joint military exercise.

They considered the joint military exercise the rascals have escalated in South Korea, which has been turned into a most dangerous source of a war in Asia and the largest nuclear advanced base in the Far East because of the U.S. imperialists war policy and maneuver for increasing nuclear weapons, as a preliminary and test nuclear war designed to preemptively attack our republic.

After warning that if the U.S. imperialists and their stooges continuously and indiscriminately adhere to the maneuver to provoke a new war by increasing nuclear weapons in South Korea in defiance of the repeated protest and denunciation from the people at home and abroad and that they will only advance their shameful end, the speakers demanded that all provincial people, after deeply cherishing their pride in living in the revolutionary place of great history, vigorously accelerate the socialist construction and firmly prepare to defend the revolutionary gains by fighting like an impregnable fortress from the enemies' aggression.

Participating in the mass rally of Kanggye City were Kang Myong-san, secretary of the Changang Provincial Party Committee; Cha Ri-nam, standing vice chairman of the Changang Provincial People's Committee; Kim Chong-ha, vice chairman of the Changang Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; responsible functionaries of the local party, administrative and economic organs, and mass organizations; and college deans, together with masses from all walks of life in the city.

After a speech by Vice Chairman Kim Chong-ho, worker representative Kim No-son, peasant representative Cho Tae-hun, student representative Kim Chun-ok, and Kim Yong-hun, representative of the cultural and press circle, next spoke at the rally.

Commenting on the fact that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are mobilizing large numbers of military forces during the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise, the speakers said that this fact clearly proves that this military exercise is a total penetrating exercise designed to wage nuclear, chemical, special, and specialized wars and a dangerous war commotion.

They revealed that this reckless war exercise commotion by the U.S. imperialists is designed to further increase the tension in our country, soothe the crisis in their shaking colonial rule in South Korea, and to seize South Korea as their permanent military base and advanced nuclear base.

After pointing out the fact now is the time when all people should have high revolutionary self-consciousness more than ever, the speakers stressed that the provincial people, constantly assuming a strained and mobilized posture, should further accelerate production and construction by further fanning the flames of the movement of the speed of the eighties.

During these rallies, repeatedly coming from the rally sites were the vigorous shoutings "Let Us Thoroughly Frustrate the U.S. Imperialists' Maneuver To Provoke a Nuclear War With National Unity," "Down With the U.S. Imperialists of Aggression After Bringing About a Withdrawal of the Nuclear and Aggressive Weapons From South Korea," and "We Actively Support and Encourage the Anti-U.S. and Antifascist Struggle of the South Korean Students and People."

Nampo Rally

SK281056 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Speech delivered by Choe Chi-son, vice chairman of the Nampo Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, at Nampo mass rally on 25 February to condemn the "Team Spirit-87" military exercise being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets--portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] Comrades: Under circumstances in which all the workers throughout the country are attaining great achievements by effecting renovation and recording a leap in the struggle to implement the prior tasks

of the 3d 7-Year Plan by upholding the historic policy speech delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the first session of the eighth plenary meeting of the SPA, and in which all Korean compatriots at home and abroad are turning out in the struggle for national salvation to achieve peace and peaceful reunification in a pan-national manner, we have gathered at this mass rally in connection with the grave situation in which the political state of the country has been extremely aggravated and the danger of nuclear war is near at hand because of the criminal maneuvers of a war exercise being conducted by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet ring.

As is already known, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, since 19 February, have persistently staged the large-scale "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise, disregarding strong denunciation and rejection from public opinion at home and abroad.

Large numbers of military troops of the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps from the U.S. mainland, Japan, and Pacific areas have moved into South Korea aboard aircraft and transport warships. At the same time, an aircraft carrier battle group of the U.S. 7th Fleet is now approaching the East Sea of Korea.

This adventurous war exercise commotion by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets is a wicked challenge to our peace-loving efforts to alleviate the state of tension created in the country through dialogue and negotiation and to achieve a new breakthrough toward peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula.

As you well know we have advanced numerous peace proposals over the past few years and have made sincere efforts to realize these proposals--such proposals as are designed to alleviate the tense situation created on the Korean peninsula by the U.S. imperialists aggressors and the South Korean puppets and to accelerate peaceful reunification.

Over the past year, we have advanced various rational proposals, including the proposal to suspend military exercises; the proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into nuclear-free, peace zone; and the proposal to hold talks among military authorities. At the same time, we unilaterally took the step of not conducting large-scale military exercises within the entire area of the northern half of the republic and the step of mobilizing approximately 150,000 KPA soldiers for socialist construction, and appealing to the United States and South Korea to take corresponding steps.

Most importantly, the beloved and respected Comrade Kim Il-song advanced a new nation-saving proposal to hold high-level North-South military talks in his historic policy speech delivered during the first session of the eighth plenary meeting of the SPA as a necessary measure to alleviate the tension currently existing in our and to create an atmosphere favorable to dialogue, peace and peaceful reunification.

We delivered a letter containing an overture toward realizing the new nation-saving proposal advanced by the great leader to the South Korean side and expected that the South Korean authorities would positively respond to it.

However, ignoring our just and fair peace proposal at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean authorities are blocking the road of dialogue and peace and leading the situation of the country to the brink of war by conducting the large-scale "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise via an illicit union with outside forces. [end recording]

Continuously, describing the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise being conducted by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet ring as a criminal war commotion designed to realize the policy toward Korea and the policy for invading Asia of the U.S. imperialists, the speaker emphasized that the serious and urgent problems to be solved that have arisen before our nation are to alleviate tension, eradicate the danger of war, and guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula.

After that, the speaker continued, saying the following:

[Begin recording] We cannot tolerate the nation being massacred because of the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war maneuvers or the Korean territory being turned into a ground for nuclear war.

The "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise being staged in South Korea is a product of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war and an overture designed to turn our country into nuclear ruins and to destroy our nation.

All the Korean people should vehemently wage a mass-based struggle at every corner of the country to oppose the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise and not become victims of a nuclear war forced by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet ring.

Students and people from all walks of life in South Korea should more vigorously wage the anti-U.S., antiwar, and antinuclear struggle designed to resolutely reject the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet ring, to hamper and frustrate the rascals' war exercise commotion everywhere, and to force the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists' military forces of aggression and nuclear weapons.

We express the firm belief that by highly raising the anti-U.S. and antifascist dependent and democratic banner, students and people from all walks of life in South Korea will continuously and courageously fight to force the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists' military forces of aggression from South Korea to liquidate their colonial rule, to oppose the military fascist dictatorship, and to realize independence and democracy in the South Korean society.

The policy of war and military adventure being implemented and sought by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea seriously threatens peace in Asia and around the world.

If a new war breaks out on the Korean peninsula, it will easily develop into a world-wide thermonuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists must act with discretion after correctly understanding the firm will of our people who want to achieve peace and the peaceful reunification of the country, unconditionally stop conducting the criminal "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise, and immediately withdraw from South Korea after removing all aggressive weapons, including nuclear weapons, deployed in South Korea.

The South Korean puppet ring must immediately stop committing the criminal act designed to make the entire nation fall into the calamity of a nuclear war by following the U.S. imperialists' policy of war and immediately resign from power after abandoning anti-communist fascist maneuvers and maneuvers to perpetuate national division.

The situation now being created demands that all the people of the northern half of the republic further arouse their revolutionary self-consciousness and constantly and firmly maintain their strained and mobilized posture.

By upholding the historic policy speech delivered by the great leader Kim Il-song at the first session of the eighth plenary meeting of the SPA, we should again display the might of our fatherland to the entire world by creating a new miracle and renovation after further vigorously conducting the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and cultural on all fronts of socialist construction.

There will be always victory and glory in the road ahead along which our people wage struggle for the just cause by upholding the wise leadership of the party and the leader according to the revolutionary banner of the Chuche idea.

Let us all further vigorously fight to achieve independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the total victory of socialism by holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem and following the refined leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. [end recording]

Soldiers' Rally

SK050506 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] A rally of soldiers of the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Chang-yong belongs was held at the construction site of the Sunchon vinalon complex to denounce the U.S. imperialists' and the puppet South Korean clique's aggressive "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise.

Packing the meeting site were KPA soldiers, who were there with fiery hatred and vengeful thoughts for the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs who have challenged our party the sincere efforts of and the republic's government to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by staging an aggressive nuclear war exercise commotion.

Hung at various places about the meeting site were slogans reading "We Resolutely Denounce the 'Team Spirit-87' Joint Military Exercise by the U.S. Imperialists and the Puppet Chon Tu-hwan Clique," "The Persons in Authority in South Korea Should Immediately Abandon Their Maneuvers to Provoke a New War and Respond to High-Level North-South Political and Military Talks Without Delay," "Let Us Thoroughly Crush the Maneuvers of the U.S. Imperialists and the Puppet South Korean Clique to Prepare for a Nuclear War," "Let Us Vigorously Accelerate Production and Construction in the Spirit of Helping the Brethren in the South Who Are Shedding Their Blood in the Struggle," "Let Us Reunify the Fatherland After Forcing the U.S. Imperialists to Withdraw From South Korea," and "Let Us Overthrow Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a Traitor and Nation-Seller."

Also hung at various places around the meeting site were large posters to reflect the firm will of our people and the KPA soldiers, who are determined to defend the socialist fatherland and hasten the historic cause of national reunification based on the united strength of the people, denouncing the U.S. imperialists aggressors and the group of national traitors.

Participating in the rally along with the soldier-builders of the unit who are performing brilliant labor feats in construction of the Suncheon vinalon complex were KPA generals and officers. [Begin Kim recording] We are gathered here to hold a soldiers' rally in connection with the grave course of developments in which the situation in the country has become exacerbated to the extreme and the danger of nuclear war looms because of the criminal war exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique as the population and all the soldiers in the country have achieved great success by effecting new renovations and upsurges in combat to implement the tasks assigned for the first year of the 3d 7-Year Plan and as all the Korean compatriots at home and abroad have risen in a pan-national struggle for national salvation to achieve peace and the peaceful reunification of the country, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech delivered at the first session of the eighth SPA.

As is known, in the end the U.S. imperialists and the puppet South Korean clique embarked down a road of proceeding with the large-scale "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise, beginning 19 February, in defiance of strong denunciation from public opinion at home and abroad.

Such an adventurous commotion of war exercise by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets is a vicious challenge to our peace-loving efforts to ease the tension that prevails in the country and to open a new phase for peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula through dialogue and negotiation.

As is known, last year we put forward various reasonable proposals, including a proposal to halt military exercises, a proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, and a proposal to hold talks among the military authorities, while taking such measures as announcing the unilateral halting of large-scale military exercises throughout the northern half of the republic and mobilizing approximately 150,000 KPA soldiers for socialist construction and appealing to the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to take equivalent measures.

In particular, in his policy speech, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward a new measure for national salvation--a proposal to hold high-level North-South political and military talks as an immediate measure to ease the tension that prevails in the country and to create an atmosphere for dialogue and peaceful reunification.

This being the case, this new measure for national salvation has provoked active support and welcome among all the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world as soon as it was announced.

However, persons in authority in South Korea have not only ignored our fair and just peace proposal, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, and stood in the way of dialogue and peace, but are leading the situation in the country once again to the dangerous brink of war by staging the large-scale "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise along with outside forces.

In the name of all the soldiers in the unit, I resolutely denounced the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise being staged by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique as grave provocation designed to refuse dialogue, destroy peace, and trigger a new war of aggression on the Korean peninsula and as a criminal act that jeopardizes peace in Asia and around the world, a criminal act that cannot be condoned for thousands of years to come. [shouts of slogans] [end recording]

Noting that the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique has been escalated in size, content, and duration and that it is nothing but a preliminary war and a test nuclear war designed to mount a so-called preemptive strike against our republic, the speaker stressed that they can never hide the aggressive and criminal nature of the exercise, whatever efforts they exert to beautify and embellish the nature and content of the joint military exercise.

The speaker, saying that we do not want war, but that we are also not afraid of it, cemented his firm determination to fully display the resources and bravery of the heroic KPA soldiers in the construction of the Suncheon vinalon complex, while all the time watching them with a high degree of vigilance and perfecting fighting power and combat readiness without the slightest hitch.

Officer Yi Su-hak spoke next. [Begin Yi recording] Comrades. Listen to the cries of fascism and war coming from the South and listen to the sonorous songs of creations and construction and the ardent aspirations for peace and

reunification coming from all directions in our country. Listen to the loud gunfire of the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise designed to plunge our people and mankind into the catastrophe of nuclear war. What does the gunfire of the nuclear war exercise designed to strike us on the ground, in the air, and by sea by mobilizing a large number of troops and the means to deliver nuclear weapons show? It shows that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are the wicked jeopardizers of peace.

The "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique is a prelude to lighting the fuse of a new war of aggression, a nuclear war, in Korea at any cost and part of their scheme to bring under control their crumbling colonial rule. [end recording]

The speaker stressed that although our party and the government of the republic, after putting forward on many occasions most just, fair, and realistic proposals, including the proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks, by reflecting the unanimous hope and aspirations of all the people in the country who have longed for peace in and peaceful reunification of the fatherland for so long a time, have exerted every sincere effort possible for their realization, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique, with approximately 1,000 nuclear weapons and other modern military hardware deployed in various parts of South Korea, have viciously responded to our proposals with schemes to provoke a new war.

He then noted that the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise staged by the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs demonstrates that they are nothing but the jeopardizers of peace and heinous warmongers.

He stated that the KPA soldier-builders, who have upon leaving the frontline guard posts according to the supreme command's measures, joined in peaceful construction, will keep creating each day miracles and renovations in the construction of such major projects as the Suncheon vinylon complex with constant revolutionary vigilance against the enemy's maneuvers to provoke a new war.

In addition, officers Yim Kyu-chol and soldier Yi Pong-sik spoke at the rally.

The speakers, branding the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise being frenziedly staged by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their running dogs an offensive exercise and a modern nuclear test war, but not an exercise of defensive nature, resolutely and indignantly denounced those who are running riot in a bid to plunge our people into nuclear catastrophe.

The speakers, saying that the might of our people and the People's Army who are rallied rock-firm around the party and leader is indomitable and invincible, refreshed the determination of all the soldier-builders to raise revolutionary vigilance against the maneuvers of the enemy and to emerge from the construction of major projects as honorable victors by further hardening their fighting power and combat readiness.

The rally ended with the chorus singing the guerrillas' march.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

STUDENT TORTURE DEATH DENIED

SKNDF Religious Bureau Statement

SK020824 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Statement of the chief of the Religious Bureau of the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front issued on 26 February--read by announcer]

[Text] The Buddhist memorial service on the 49th day after patriotic fighter Pak Chong-chol was brutally killed by the murderous Chon Tu-hwan clique's bestial and barbarous act of torture will fall on 3 March. Patriotic people from all walks of life, including religious circles, have decided to once again hold various memorial services and marches throughout the country, including Seoul, at noon on the 49th day, when they will bid their last farewell to the soul of the deceased. This is a religious custom that will be observed to cherish the memory of the deceased and an expression of the people's strong will to banish the murderous regime of torture and achieve democracy, civil rights, and human rights. The decision of religious circles, off-stage organizations, and people of all walks of life to observe a pan-national memorial service for Pak Chong-chol is truly intended to fulfill a national duty by holding a funeral service to bid our last farewell to the soul of the deceased under heart-rending circumstances in which we have failed to hold a funeral service to bury the body of the deceased due to fascist tyranny and to make the soul of the deceased peacefully repose by carrying out a pan-national movement to banish the regime of torture.

The memorial service our people plan to hold to pray for the repose of the soul of the deceased, who sacrificed his flowery youth along the road to democracy and reunification, and to inherit his noble will constitutes the act of exercising their innate right, which no one can violate, and an expression of man's sense of duty. Nevertheless, the murderous Chon Tu-hwan clique bestially suppressed the national memorial service held on 7 February for Pak Chong-chol. It is maneuvering to abort a memorial service scheduled to be held on 3 March through fascist violence and a fraudulent conciliatory measure for amnesty. This shows how awfully the fascist and military Chon Tu-hwan clique fears the united strength of the people. [passage indistinct] Accordingly, all the people, including [words indistinct], who value justice

and conscience [words indistinct], should correctly view the anti-human nature and plot of the present military dictatorial regime, should [words indistinct], and should all participate hand in hand in the memorial service scheduled to be held on 3 March by resolutely repelling the tyrannical and conciliatory measures of Chongwadae. This is the true way to pay off the grudge of the patriotic fighter, who was ruefully sacrificed by the fascist jackals, to fulfill our people's will for democracy, and to turn the present tyrannical phase of the fascist regime into a fighting phase of the patriotic people.

Our religious figures, who are not indifferent to the destiny of fellow countrymen and the country, have not forgotten the people's uprising in the national 1 March movement using the funeral service for King Kojong as the momentum and their courageous struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors--the 10 June Mansei movement--the poisoning of King Sunjong being the momentum.

The present situation demands that this year a new change be brought about in developing the nation-saving movement by waging a great pan-national struggle to eliminate the Chon Tu-hwan regime using the memorial service scheduled to be held on 3 March as the momentum by reviving the fighting and patriotic spirit displayed at that time.

We ardently urge all religious figures and patriotic people, who value justice and human rights to participate in the memorial service scheduled to be held on 3 March and to courageously struggle to abolish the system of torture from this land, to release all conscientious prisoners, and to overthrow the murderous regime of torture.

Just as the South Korean National Democratic Front carried out nation-saving movement with all patriotic religious figures, it will positively wage a joint struggle at the upcoming memorial service scheduled to be held on 3 March and will forge ahead with the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle hand in hand together with them. [words indistinct] should step down from power before meeting a miserable fate amid the explosion of all the people's resentment and rancor. The Yankee aggressors should stop interfering in internal affairs--instigating the stooge regime to strangle the people--before being engulfed in the fierce anti-U.S. struggle and should immediately withdraw from South Korea.

26 February 1987, Seoul

LSWYK Appeal to Students

SK040155 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Letter of appeal to South Korean students issued by the LSWYK Central Committee and the Korean Students Committee on 28 February in Pyongyang]

[Text] Dear fellow students and beloved friends in the South! We, fellow compatriots and fellow students, are sending this letter of appeal to you who

should be seething with new hope and ambition, greeting the new school semester, and who should be overflowing with the vibrant vigor of youth in cities, rural areas, plants, and fishing villages in conjunction with the upcoming spring season, cherishing in your hearts our burning fraternal feelings.

We, who are devoting our rewarding youth to the study of science and socialist construction in the northern half of the republic--a land linked by a mountain range--cannot repress our surprise and indignation at the gun sounds of war exercises and the sounds of knife-wielding fascism which are now resounding from South Korea.

Look! At a time when the sorrow and pent-up anger of having lost Seoul National University student Pak Chong-chol, your fellow student, are still touching the hearts of the compatriots, the fascist and violent gale of strangling campuses is sweeping South Korea again.

With the approach of the new school semester, more than 3,000 student activists have been under close police surveillance, numerous university students are suffering from intensified checks and searches by the special campus surveillance and investigation teams at police stations throughout South Korea, and more than 400 students wanted by the police are suffering from a police hunt for a wholesale arrest.

So many students have been expelled from campuses due to the so-called disciplinary punishment at their schools. So many students have been arrested and detained or placed on a police wanted list under the pretext of the fabricated incident of pro-North, anti-U.S. communist revolution plot. Even at the moment, so many students are being arrested on the streets and at their boarding houses and taken to prisons without reason. This miserable situation is tearing your hearts out.

In particular, the vicious fascist clique perpetrated the atrocity of blocking with bayonets the national memorial services for Pak Chong-chol on 7 February. It is also frantically running wild to block even the memorial services for Pak Chong-chol slated for 3 March. Such being the situation, today in South Korea where you live, no one can rest in peace even after he dies.

To make things worse, the unexpected dark clouds of war are gathering over this land barren of human rights and democracy where you have been completely bound with the chains of repression.

Look at the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise that the aggressors and nation-selling traitors have staged to chop off your firm will for national salvation by filling the spring season, the season of resistance, with gun smoke and sounds! The war exercise commotion in which more than 200,000 military troops, a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, and means of nuclear delivery are being mobilized is a dangerous military act which threatens you who have risen up in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle and which attempts to trigger a new nuclear war on this land.

At a time when democracy and peace are more urgent than ever before, your burning patriotism will not allow yourselves to endure intact today's reality in which the knife-wielding dictatorship is rampant and the blazes of war are spewing forth, nor will your clean national consciousness allow it.

How can you, who have crossed so many hills of blood to build a new democratic society and who have struggled for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification at the sacrifice of numerous lives, look at this dark and gloomy reality indifferently? You, who are burning with democracy and patriotism, will by no means tolerate the national traitors who are running wild to make all campuses a site of torture and slaughterhouse and the entire land the site of a nuclear war to destroy the nation today and tomorrow after it tortured to death a handful of students, including Pak Chong-chol, Kim Sang-su, and (O Cha-yon), yesterday.

Now is the time for our fellow students in the South to turn out in a resolute struggle to block fascism, war, and permanent division and to achieve democracy, peace, and peaceful reunification by demonstrating their youthful vigor. Our dear fellow students and brothers in the South! It is the most urgent task of South Korean youths, students, and people to smash the military fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan ring and to achieve democracy in South Korea.

Today, at a time when the frenzy of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has more shamelessly run wild to prolong its power as the date of so-called peaceful transfer of government is drawing near, has reached its peak, what is important and urgent in South Korea is to wage the antifascist struggle for democracy.

As long as the ringleaders of the Kwangju genocide are left intact in South Korea, the miserable situation of brutally murdering fellow countrymen will not be eliminated, and the freedom and democracy in campuses, national sovereignty, and the country's peaceful reunification cannot be expected.

Youths and students in South Korea who have proudly embroidered the history of antifascist struggle for democracy, standing at the head of the resistance for democracy! You should more strongly lift up the beacon fire of antifascist resistance for democracy in order to deal severe blows to the present military and fascist dictatorial system and to the rascals' maneuvers for long-term office by demonstrating again the gallant spirit and fighting vigor that you demonstrated at the time of the 19 April uprising and the Kwangju uprising. You should struggle to the end to overthrow the fascist and dictatorial regime and to establish a democratic regime. Let us vigorously stage the massive and patriotic struggle for campus freedom and democratization of society and against all murderous evil laws and the fascist suppression machinery. Let us vigorously stage the struggle against torture and for the unconditional and immediate release of detained students.

For our nation today, patriotism cannot exist apart from peace. There is no more urgent task than to rescue the country and the nation from a nuclear holocaust. No one wants our sacred land to become the site of a nuclear war.

No one who loves peace wants our nation to become the victim of a nuclear war. Where peace exists there exists the country. Where the country exists there exists the nation. Where the nation exists there is national reunification.

All of the fellow youths and students in the South, who live for patriotism and who are burning with patriotism, should rise up and oppose and reject the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. Thus, you should check and frustrate the rascals' new war provocation maneuvers.

Our dear fellow youths and students in the South! You should more vigorously wage the antiwar and antinuclear movement for peace throughout South Korea, following the gallant march last year in which you vigorously struggled against the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise. You should gallantly struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, to withdraw nuclear weapons from South Korea, and to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces is the root cause of all the misfortune and suffering of our nation. It is precisely the U.S. imperialists who have forced our nation to endure the present status of national division. It is also the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have inspired the South Korean puppets to perpetrate fascist suppression.

As long as the U.S. imperialist aggression forces stay in South Korea, our desire for independence, democracy, and reunification cannot be realized and the freedom of learning that you have desired for a long time cannot be achieved.

The youths and students in South Korea should lift up the anti-U.S. banner for independence higher and should vigorously stage the struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

National reunification is the supreme task of our nation and is the most honorable national duty of the youths of our times. The country's reunification should be achieved peacefully through dialogue and negotiations.

For this end, the present political and military confrontation between the North and South should be eliminated, and an atmosphere for trust, unity, and peace should be created first of all.

The proposal for high level North-South political and military talks that the northern half of the republic recently put forward is a reasonable way to open a new aspect for the country's peace and its peaceful reunification by arranging an atmosphere for dialogue between the North and South.

We want our fellow students in the South to make all possible efforts for the arrangement of high-level North-South political and military talks for dialogue, detente, and peace.

The most reasonable way for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is to found a confederal state. In order to prevent the North and South from being divided into two Koreas permanently and to rescue the entire nation from the disaster of war, there is no other way but to reunify the country by founding a confederal republic in which one side does not engulf the other side and is not engulfed by the other side.

The youths and students in the South should rise up as one to found a confederal state, leaving the ideologies and political systems in the North and South as they are. You should smash the maneuvers of splittists at home and abroad to fabricate two Koreas and to perpetuate national division and should step up the pan-national grand march to expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

All of our fellow students and brothers in the South! You should vigorously struggle until you have completely driven the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and have overthrown the fascist regime and until the new morning of national reunification dawns on this land by holding aloft the banner of independence, democracy, and reunification.

You are standing in front of the bayonets of raving fascism. However you are not alone. Standing behind you are the brothers and compatriots here in the northern half of the republic who have supported and encouraged the struggle for independence and democratization of the South Korean society and who have made all possible efforts to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Standing behind you also are the youths, students, people of the world who have extended solidarity with your struggle.

Victory stands at the side of the South Korean youths, students, and people who have vigorously advanced along the single road of independence, democracy, and reunification with the firm faith in certain victory and with an indomitable fighting spirit!

[Signed] The LSWYK Central Committee and the Korean Students Committee

[Dated] 28 February 1987, Pyongyang

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

OPPOSITION'S NEW APPROACH GAINS SUPPORT AMID NEW PROBLEMS

Reactions to Yi Min-u Formula

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 25 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] Early Survey of Reactions

Declaration of the so-called "Yi Min-u formula," which is centered on NKDP's "willingness to negotiate constitutional revision for Cabinet-elected-president system only if democratization will precede," has shocked the political circle at the end of the year. But motivation and background of the declaration are still unclear. At best, we can present the following summary of the current circumstances and explanations of spokesman Hong Sa-dok, who has been the closest aide to President Yi.

The chronicle of Mr Yi's and his close associates' speeches relating to the issues of constitutional revision leads us to believe that Mr Yi's recent speech was certainly not an accidental occurrence but rather something that Mr Yi has kept in his mind for some time.

On 16 September, President Yi spoke of the so-called "humiliating argument," when he said, "We might have to swallow a humiliation if we fail to reach an agreement on constitutional revision even at the conference with president."

At the same time, President Yi stressed, "Just in case both government and opposition parties fail to reach an agreement on constitutional revision, politicians should even consider a second best way to avoid the possible influx of the next political collapse," insinuating possibilities of retreat on the issues of direct election of president.

Even after that, in various speeches, President Yi pointed out problems of NKDP's proposal on constitutional revision. He said, "A proposal for the cabinet-elected president system that is not proposed along with fair election laws for Assemblymen is a plot to extend dictatorship as well as a sham."

However, on 19, 20 and 23 December when NKDP was hit by a strong wind of system consolidation arguments, President Yi gave a speech stressing "prior conditions" rather than "obstruction" of constitutional revision for the cabinet-elected-president system.

He said, "Before talking about the cabinet system, DJP should first present a blueprint of democratization that people can understand, such as a healthy bipartisan system, guarantee of freedom of speech, guarantee of fundamental rights, and neutrality of civil service workers. Otherwise, the DJP's proposal would resemble only a house of cards and will be criticized as a plot to seize a long-term political power."

If we compare this with his speech given on 24 December, we can easily see that they are essentially the same speeches except differences in narration. Thus, it is possible that the recent speech was simply not an accident. On 18 and 22 December when President Yi's spokesman Hong Sa-dok met his close acquaintances, he indicated possibilities of "constitutional revision for the cabinet-elected-president system, given that democratization is done first." And he reportedly indicated that President Yi has already surveyed people's reaction from all levels.

Attempt To Minimize Internal Resistance

There is another item that effectively hints at the background of President Yi's speech - the so-called "democratization-first principle," which became an active subject of discussion within NKDP since early December.

In his inauguration speech on 31 October, the floor leader Kim Hyon-kyu said, "Constitutional revision alone is not democratization in itself but is rather a support system for democratization," making it clear that the relationship between "democratization" and "constitutional revision" is conceptually analogous to that of object and means.

And at the beginning of December, the Sangdo-dong camp declared Mr Kim Yong-sam's intent to become NKDP's president, while stressing that problems of "real power," "dialogue between real powers" and "real democratization" can be actually worked out through a single resolution.

Since that time, the democratization-first talks started circulating around NKDP, and certain younger members of the Assembly said, "Let's stipulate and exchange conditions under which NKDP can accept the cabinet system proposal and under which DJP can accept direct election system," formalizing the democratization principle for the first time.

Also, Assemblyman Pak Kwan-yong, who is another advocate of democratization and became well known when he urged to establish the "Yi Min-u formula" at the administrative conference on 11 December, is said to have single handedly worked out publicity work.

Then, it seems clear that the recent democratization talks began spreading through 3-4 groups and individuals long before President Yi's speech, and that most of the people who became involved either directly or indirectly in this process were President Yi's "trusted associates."

In any case, public opinion is that President Yi's decision to make his speech on 24 December was based on his calculation that he could at least minimize any resistance within the party since he had been monitoring the internal atmosphere through his spokesman Hong.

An Assemblyman contended, "President Yi's proposal will make a real contribution to the tight political situation morally divided between direct election system and cabinet system." He added, "If favorable reactions grow inside and outside the party, it will be difficult for the two Kims to insist upon organizational reform."

Necessity To Turn Strategies for Constitutional Revision

After President Yi's speech of "democratization-first," spokesman Hong said, "If we reconsider our strategies for constitutional revision for the past 2 years and take a closer look at the area where we have been careless, we will end up with such a conclusion," explaining the true meaning of President Yi's speech was with his emphasis on the necessity to shift strategies for constitutional revision from power struggles to democratization-first principle.

Mr Hong said, "At a time when reorganization of the leadership is becoming an issue, his speech could be easily misunderstood." He added, "It is frustrating that an otherwise great thought could become useless just because of certain formality and timing errors." Mr Hong said, "If the DJP would live up to the seven conditions, public will accept its cabinet system formula as a way of democratization, and when such a fact becomes well known, the government party will be able to submit itself to the public election system with confidence." He stressed, "President Yi's speech should be understood from such a viewpoint."

President Yi was pressed to give his speech because of the limitations on power struggle, public opinion and a high probability of favorable reactions within NKDP on the democratization-first principle, said Mr. Hong.

Multiple Analyses of Political Situation

As news broke out regarding President Yi's intent to positively study negotiation of constitutional revision for Cabinet-elected-president system, adviser Kim Yong-sam and even his close associates appeared perplexed.

Adviser Kim, who returned from lunch to his private office named National Problem Institute, refused to meet with visitors who had been waiting for him, and repeatedly went over the matter thoroughly with Vice President Choe Dong-u and chief secretary Kim Dok-yong.

Adviser Kim's camp stressed that President Yi's speech at the Diplomatic Club differs from his speech in the morning at Samyang-dong and that President Yi's speech does not indicate any changes in opinions within party.

After Mr Kim confirmed that Mr Yi's speech was different from that of his speech in the morning, he sent chief secretary Kim to Tongkyo-dong to negotiate plans to defer the press conference scheduled for 25 December. After all, the two Kims agreed to defer, not cancel, the press conference.

However, adviser Kim refused to comment on the issue although he was involved in the process of multiple analyses of potential aftermath within party and the potential influence of President Yi's speech on public and political environment.

Adviser Kim's face appeared to be flushed all afternoon on the day, and when he met with reporters late in the afternoon, he repeated, "I have nothing to say about President Yi's speech today." He added, "I'll wait until the right moment." He quoted a German proverb, "Make your decision slowly and make it only after you have heard enough stories." And he repeatedly stressed, "There is no need to rush to comment."

But one of Mr Kim's close associates said, "Establishment of direct election system is people's remaining hope as well as a shortcut to democratization." He stressed, "Accordingly, the idea of direct election system remains the fundamental principle behind NKDP's existence and therefore can never be changed."

He said the study on negotiations for democratization-first-and-cabinet-system-later" could be easily misinterpreted either as NKDP's willingness to accept cabinet-elected-president system or as an opinion that proposal for a direct election system has nothing to do with democratization."

Considering that President Yi's recent speech became an issue at a time when plans for reorganization of NKDP's leadership are becoming active and possibilities of President Yi's resignation are rumored, the Sangdo-dong camp is trying hard to find out whether President Yi has actually declared his independent policy to develop a new turn of the political situation.

The Sangdo-dong camp tried, through various channels, to examine possibilities of President Yi's resignation, but it could obtain no positive answers. The Sando-dong camp has been thinking seriously of the timing of President Yi's speech under such circumstances and of the fact that the democratization-first issue has already been in discussion among certain party members and the principle was favored by some of them. But adviser Kim stressed, "President Yi's speech has nothing to do with the issues of reorganization of the party's leadership." A close associate to Mr Kim said this problem will be thoroughly dealt with at a meeting with President Yi this week.

Concerned About Wrong Impression

The Tongkyo-dong camp, on the other hand, is trying hard to minimize the impact of President Yi's speech by emphasizing only his speech given at the Diplomatic Club while ignoring his speech at Samyang-dong.

In the interviews with President Yi twice on the day, he said the "democratization-first" principle remains the same, but he stirred controversy when he expressed his "intent to negotiate cabinet-elected-president system" in his first speech, while causing a confusion when he stressed "the party's principle on direct election system and probably studies on cabinet system after democratization" in his second speech.

In the afternoon on the same day, Mr Kim Dae-jung invited Vice Presidents Yi Jung-jae, Yang Hysong-sik and No Sung-hwan to his home at Tongkyo-dong, and studied the meaning of President Yi's speech and its influence within party for about an hour and a half. And an attendant said the meeting concluded, "The content of President Yi's own explanation at an official meeting agrees pretty much with the party's existing principles on constitutional revision."

Vice President Yang said at the meeting, "NKDP, thus far, has been somewhat careless on the issues of democratization since it paid too much attention to strategies for constitutional revision. Moreover, DJP has been walking away from its own promises of democratization. Hence, President Yi's speech is understood as a proposal to carry out tasks for "constitutional revision" and "democratization" side by side. He added, "But the democratization task has absolutely nothing to do with issues of constitutional revision for cabinet system."

In addition, Vice President Yi said, "It is only the nuance of [President Yi's] speech that causes problems. But in general, his speech is pretty much in line with the party's principles." Mr Yang added, "There is no need to make it an official issue within party," indicating that an early resolution of the issue is favored.

However, several potential problems were pointed out at the meeting, such as "At a time when a strong fight for direct election system itself is not even strong enough, such a speech is totally unnecessary." Some said, "This could give people an impression that NKDP is not living up to its principle." In particular, Mr Kim Dae-jung is said to have expressed his concern while trying to understand spokesman Hong's explanations in view of President Yi's first speech at Samyang-dong.

DJP's Reactions

In response to President Yi's speech at press conference on 24 December, DJP officials took a careful position such as restricting issuance of immediate comments.

Nevertheless, there were a couple of reactions that seemed to be clear based on DKP's attitudes before and after President Yi's speech.

First of all, no DJP members appeared to be "shocked" because of President Yi's speech.

DJP officials are said to have been recently in contact with opposition members. Several days before President Yi's speech, in connection with NKDP's reorganization movement, DJP members have been saying, "President Yi wouldn't be so easy to defeat." And some said, "Resistance from the nonmainstream group that opposes the two Kims may not be insignificant."

About 9:30 am, which is about 2 hours before President Yi's speech, on 24 December, Secretary General Yi Chun-ku and spokesman Sim Myong-bo were in serious discussion of certain matter, giving an impression that they have already known something.

Second, although DJP members tried to be extremely careful, most of them seemed to regard President Yi's speech as an inspirational change designed to break the political deadlock on the issues of constitutional revision.

Regarding the direct election system talk mentioned during President Yi's interview, DJP members considered it insignificant, saying, "That's just a party's opinion." But it is noteworthy that DJP regards the NKDP's proposal to "consider the cabinet system on condition that seven prior conditions are met" not simply as a "hope" to realize its principle but as a "solid" response.

Quick Resolution Expected

In response to the so-called "Insok (President Yi's pen name) Formula" DJP could say, "We'll do our best to realize his formula while carefully observing the movement within NKDP."

However, before questioning whether each of the seven prior conditions can be studied, DJP is at present focusing its efforts on ways to reconstruct a negotiation table under such tight political circumstances.

In any case, DJP is expected to respond carefully but quickly as if it is giving an extremely tender care to a newborn baby.

DJP plans to announce its opinion in general at a press conference with representative member No Tae-u on 26 December and plans to lead the political situation to a more favorable position through year-end meetings with representatives of the three parties, sponsored by the Assembly Chairman Yi Jae-Hyong on 27 December.

But some DJP officials are concerned that a clumsy movement could only give an edge to NKDP's hardliners, causing an adverse effect.

Yi Min-u Formula

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 5 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] As the Yi Min-u formula has provided a window for dialogue, both government and opposition parties will open a conference of three party

representatives on or about 9 January to commence a full-scale negotiation to develop plans for joint administration of political situation involving constitutional revision.

It is expected that at the coming conference, methods to realize President Yi's conditions for democratization will be sought, which will then be voted at the extra session of the National Assembly in January.

In connection with the conference, both government and opposition parties plan for a prior negotiation during the meeting between directors to sort out negotiation topics among the seven conditions for democratization that President Yi suggested and to develop schedules for the January session of the National Assembly, including formation of a special task force and hearing of President Chon's speech on political affairs.

In addition, if negotiations between the government and opposition parties prove smooth, DJP plans to announce outlines of DJP's political schedules in the middle of January on the premise that basic conditions of mutually-accepted constitutional revision will be developed by March this year.

But the political road ahead may not be so smooth since the backbone of the opposition circle, such as Kim Dae-jung and Kim Yong-sam, is highly skeptical about the Yi Min-u formula, which is now laying foundation for new politics, as to whether democratization negotiation is proposed in exchange of constitutional revision for cabinet system. Moreover, DJP, too, is aware of such atmosphere within the opposition circle.

In particular, prior to the meetings between representatives of the government and opposition parties, the two Kims plan to meet at the Democracy Promotion Committee on 7 January to discuss their concerns about the Yi Min-u formula. And it is expected that the same questions could arise at the NKDP's enlarged executive meeting and administrative meeting scheduled for 7-8 January.

And both government and opposition parties are expected to criticize each other because of the wide difference in opinions regarding negotiation methods for the seven conditions that President Yi proposed.

At present, DJP is willing to negotiate President Yi's proposal on the premise that NKDP will support DJP's proposal for constitutional revision for a cabinet system, while NKDP demands the government settle on democratization issues first considering the cabinet system.

Thus, DJP would like to revive the special committee for constitutional revision and separately form a democratization negotiation team to negotiate methods to realize the seven conditions. On the other hand, NKDP would like to first see the government party's agreement on such conditions as release and pardon of political prisoners, guarantee of freedom of speech, guarantee of neutrality of civil service workers, settlement of party system, etc., before

considering issues of revival of special committee for constitutional revision and establishment of a separate committee for negotiation of Assemblyman election laws.

Separately, on 5 January, DJP, NKDP and KNP each announced their 1987 political goals during a ceremony for reopening of business after the New Year holidays.

DJP's representative member No Tae-u said, "Basic conditions for negotiation of constitutional revision will have to be developed during the first quarter or before the end of March." He stressed, "The present schedule for change of regime, which is February 1988, is an established fact. Although we can't pinpoint the exact data at this time, at least we will have to reach a basic agreement by the end of the first quarter."

Mr No said DJP will announce, based on such plans, outlines of its 1987 political plans around middle of January after the president's speech on New Year's directions.

Regarding NKDP's President Yi's seven conditions for democratization, Mr No said, "There is nothing among the seven conditions that we can't accept. But I think we should study President Yi's proposal along with issues of constitutional revision since we can't simply focus on President Yi's proposal alone."

NKDP's President Yi said, "Only when the government shows a positive response to our proposal on democratization, people will stop thinking DJP's proposal for cabinet system as a plot for a long-term seizure of political power."

President Yi added, "If DJP would accept our proposal for optional election systems and if people would support one of them, the problems of legitimacy and systems will disappear."

Prior to this, in his interview with reporters on 1 January at his home in Samyang-dong, President Yi said, "People will be guaranteed of their rights to choose their own government only if a fair election law is established, whether the president is elected directly by the people or by the cabinet."

KNP's President Yi Man-sop said, "This year is rather important in that we must prepare for a peaceful change of regime while realizing democratization and joint revision of constitution." He stressed, "In order to accomplish all this, KNP will do its best in mediating the strong confrontation between DJP and NKDP."

No Time for Internal Dispute

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 8 Jan 87 p 2

[Editorial: "NKDP Must Quickly Resume Its Leadership To Deal With Upcoming Changes"]

[Text] NKDP has been suffering from a severe pain since the beginning of the year. It is not that NKDP has not shown any sign of illness thus far, but it's

just that NKDP, which has been led one way or another by Yi Min-u, Kim Tae-Chung and Kim Yong-sam, seems to be experiencing the worst internal troubles since its foundation.

The three leaders used to meet one another to arrive at the best compromise even when their opinions sharply differed, but they are said to have come to the point where one of them has recently stamped out of the meeting room. We can certainly understand how serious the situation is. We are not trying to judge who is right or wrong. It's just that the whole picture didn't look good when the elderly Yi left for an undisclosed countryside destination after canceling his dinner meeting with the two Kims. In addition, we don't think it should be taken lightly if the party's leader becomes infuriated when his dignity and reputation are damaged.

Frankly, we would like to ask the NKDP whether this is time for domestic quarrel. What is there to be gained if the three opposition leaders do not cooperate at a time when the politics of constitutional revision is at the critical point?

We think the three leaders should meet and lock themselves in until differences in their opinions are resolved, whatever they are.

It is not that we don't understand the causes or background of the problem. Nobody can deny that the so-called Yi Min-u formula, which is centered on the democratization-first principle, possessed a certain nuance. Moreover, the concept is far from the long-lived NKDP's platform that supports direct election of the president, the view supported by the two Kims.

While the politics of constitutional revision is fast heading for a disastrous end, no politician should stand idly by. The Yi Min-u formula has gained support from the general population because people have become tired of the endless struggle surrounding the political circle and because they simply want to find a point of compromise.

People hoped that both government and opposition parties would enter a mutual agreement on constitutional revision through a fair negotiation, which will ultimately result in progress in democratization. People did not want the government and opposition parties to get together simply to develop ill-fated goals. People expected one part of the opposition to launch negotiations while the other part of the opposition is watching over the development to ensure that the direction of constitutional revision is set in accordance with people's demand.

The so-called seven conditions for democratization are not something whose progress can be easily measured visually. Has any politician ever stood against the issues of neutrality of civil service workers and freedom of speech? Any politician could think that he could get away from his political promises. Further, if the government party really wanted to support democratization, it could have already done such an easy task as releasing political prisoners.

Since the government party has put off even such minor efforts, one could naturally ask why NKDP should relate such issues to constitutional revision. That is why some people say the democratization-first principle is only a fiction.

However, since the government party has positively responded to NKDP's demand, we think at least NKDP should have waited for further developments before raising internal objections. Since NKDP has already declared at the end of last year its intent to stick with the direct-election system campaign and simultaneous democratization, nobody would have suspected the proposal for negotiation of democratization as a compromise for cabinet-elected-president system.

Assuming that the change of regime will occur in February 1988 as scheduled, we think time is short for such political tasks of constitutional revision, public vote and general election. At such a critical point, NKDP has no time for domestic quarrel. NKDP must settle its internal dispute as soon as possible, and must reunite to resume its leadership in the politics of constitutional revision.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON TWO KIMS' PROPOSAL, RESPONSES

NKDP President Has No Comment

SK132358 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Feb 87 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] The press conference of two Kims was held at the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD) with the attendance of some 200 Korean and foreign journalists, while NKDP president Yi Min-u repeated "no comment" to reporters who approached him to hear his views on the Kims' "five points." Kim Yong-sam who alone came to the site, as Kim Tae-chung was confined to his house, criticized the government for "inflicting continuous torture by its house arrest on Kim Tae-chung."

He said he would read the printed text as scheduled and would visit Kim Tae-chung at his home after the conference. Kim Yong-sam, however, was not allowed to enter Kim Tae-chung's house by the police.

According to Kim Yong-sam, it was the first time the two had held a press conference at the same time since Aug. 15, 1983, when they held a conference simultaneously in Seoul and Washington.

After talks with Korean journalists, Kim Yong-sam had a question and answer session with foreign correspondents, which was centered on the so-called "revolution by election," and his meeting with U.S. Ambassador to Korea James Lilley.

Kim Tae-chung, who was placed under house arrest at 7 a.m. yesterday, distributed texts for the joint conference to reports at his home. Guests were allowed early in the morning but were later banned completely.

He told reporters that the core of the two Kims' argument was an offer for a plebiscite on the two systems. He also stressed that the meeting between President Chon and the two Kims would be the best way to solve the current political turbulence.

Asked if he could take up the parliamentary cabinet system for discussion in the meeting with the President, if realized, he said he would reserve comment until the meeting takes place.

NDP spokesman Kim Tae-yong, meanwhile, briefed journalists on the major points of the press conference before the session began.

After the conference, Kim handed out a statement supporting the two Kims' remarks, of which a line reading "one step back from the presidential system based on direct vote" was crossed out.

Editorial on Return to Revision Issue

SK140004 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Feb 87 p 6

[Editorial: "Renewed Politicking"]

[Text] After having been overshadowed for nearly a month by the controversy touched off by the torture death of a Seoul university student and the excitement over the defection of a 11-member family from North Korea, local politicians are making a comeback to tackle the divisive issue of constitutional amendment.

Earlier this week, voices were raised within the ruling Democratic Justice Party about the inevitability of retaining the current construction in view of the dimming prospects for attaining a timely constitutional revision through a compromise with the opposition.

Such a move prompted the government party to publicly reaffirm its commitment Thursday that rewriting the basic law by bipartisan agreement -- and, at that, to institute a parliamentary cabinet system of the government -- is the party's unchangeable policy.

Yesterday, the opposition camp came out with a call for a "selective" plebiscite entrusting the people to make a choice on the future form of government between the DJP-proposed cabinet system and the opposition demand for a new presidential system to have the chief executive directly elected by popular vote -- a crucial issue that has stalled the parliamentary debate on the constitutional question.

The call was made by the two "wirepullers" of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, who have also demanded a meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan as part of a five-point proposal they presented as means of breaking the prolonged political impasse.

But then, it is to be noted that the opposition proposal is essentially a copy of what NDP president Yi Min-u suggested last fall, to which the two Kims reserved their explicit support at the time.

Besides, there are practical problems obscuring the feasibility of the opposition overture, particularly the two salient points calling for a plebiscite and a meeting between the "real powers." The government camp has already rebuffed the bids, a negative position which was renewed yesterday, terming the former as "unconstitutional" and the latter as "unrealistic" under the existing circumstances.

In a sense, the proposal by the two Kims may be seen as indicating that they have realized that their hardline tactics are inept at resolving the constitutional issue, or else that they felt the need of displaying a readiness for flexibility, even as a political ploy.

In any cause, the oppositionists -- and, for that matter, political actors in the government camp as well -- are urged to realize the prevailing popular wishes to see a constitutional revision and democratization attained by virtue of dialogue, accommodation and compromise.

If the positions taken by the rival camps this week are far from mending the situation, the political players in both parties are advised to explore more realistic alternatives so as to avert a political crisis.

KNP Supports NKDP Plebiscite Call

SK142340 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] The Korea National Party said yesterday that the proposal for a plebiscite to choose the type of the next government, which was made by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam Friday, should be discussed by the special parliamentary committee for constitutional revision.

The minor opposition party at the same time called for the convocation of an extra National Assembly session to deal with matters concerning the basic law amendment and human rights issue.

In a meeting of key KNP officers, presided over by KNP president Yi Man-sup, the participants were of the view that it is necessary to hold the conferences of representatives and floor leaders of three major political parties at the earliest possible date for the convocation of a special House sitting.

A party spokesman told reporters most of the conference participants maintained that the proposal for the national referendum is worthy of debate, since there has been no substantial progress in the partisan efforts for constitutional amendment.

To this end, they asserted, the stalled parliamentary ad hoc committee for the constitutional revision should be reopened.

[In the "Press Pocket" column on the same page of the paper, KNP President Yi Man-sup quoted as follows on the NKDP call for a national referendum on the form of government: "'The offer has a political meaning in that they (the two Kims) have softened their earlier tough stance on constitutional amendment'".]

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YI CHOL-SUNG SUPPORTS PARLIAMENTARY CABINET SYSTEM

SK200158 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] Rep. Yi Chol-sung, a leader of a non-mainstream faction of the New Korea Democratic Party, yesterday expressed support for a parliamentary cabinet system in defiance of his party's official stance favoring the president-led government based on a direct vote.

In a news conference, he asserted that the people and the opposition NDP should not stick to a specific type of power structure but back up a formula which is proper for the "politics of responsibility."

He recalled that the people and opposition parties should never forget the suffering they have experienced under President-ruled dictatorial government.

Yi held the press conference before his departure for the United States Sunday.

When asked to elaborate on a desirable form of power structure in the question-and-answer session, Yi, 63, replied, "I have consistently declared for the parliamentary cabinet system in which political parties assume a direct responsibility for politics."

However, he pointed out that the parliamentary cabinet system, drafted by the ruling Democratic Justice Party, is likely to give rise to the centralization of power in a specific person.

Yi also made it clear that he objects to the plebiscite to decide on the form of power structure of the next government which was proposed by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam last week.

He noted, "The present political climate, under which the victor has everything, must be eliminated. Therefore, even if the optional national referendum is held, it will be difficult for the lower to obey the result."

He then suggested that a national council, composed of leaders from all walks of life, be formed to choose a power structure and recommend it to the National Assembly.

In his prepared text, Yi also criticized the ruling party for its failure to create a "stability for freedom" by oppressing the popular clamor for democracy in a high-handed manner.

He demanded that the government release political detainees immediately and restore their civil rights as a step to promoting national reconciliation.

He stressed that human rights and the freedom of the press should be guaranteed and some democratic steps such as the implementation of local autonomy and a revision of election statutes to ensure fair elections should be taken.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP CALLS FOR SYSTEM TO ENSURE FAIR ELECTIONS

SK200208 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] The opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday called for the introduction of a joint election management system to ensure fair elections.

In a package of major policy programs for this year prepared by its Policy Deliberation Council, the party proposed that each election management committee consist of members from rival political parties.

The package also asked for the adoption of a system under which one lawmaker is elected for each constituency, instead of the current setup of two legislators to one constituency.

It demanded either the abolition of the current proportional parliamentary representation system or sweeping changes.

It called for lowering the voting age from the current 20 to 18.

On the inception of local autonomy, the package said that the government should keep the promise that it made to implement local autonomy this year.

It demanded that in the first stage, local autonomy should be introduced in lowechelon administrative units such as small cities, gun, up and myon.

Referring to human rights issues, the package suggested that standing special committee be established in the National Assembly to ensure the protection of human rights.

"The committee should be entitled to conduct independent investigations," it said.

The package called for measures to guarantee the political neutrality of government officials.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY CALLS ON PARTIES TO CREATE FRESH CLIMATE

SK200202 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Feb 87 p 6

[Editorial: "Game of Brinkmanship"]

[Text] Though only about a year is left till the long-professed peaceful change of government power at the end of the incumbent President's tenure of office, the national political theater, to the great dismay of the people, is still beset by a prolonged confrontation between the ruling and opposition camps over constitutional amendment.

Noteworthy in this context was a meeting among leaders of the three major political parties Wednesday, which produced an accord to convene a special session of the National Assembly as soon as possible and to make efforts for an early normalization of the parliamentary ad hoc committee on constitutional revision.

Based on their agreement, the Assembly is expected to be called into session, possibly within the month, to deal with the controversial torture death of a Seoul university student last month and the recent findings of irregularities at some welfare centers, among other issues.

However, the prospects of reconvening the Assembly constitutional committee appear to be as bleak as ever, since the fundamental bipartisan discord on ways to break the long-standing bottleneck -- namely, the problem of the future form of government -- was essentially left unsolved by the Wednesday meeting.

Prior to the political meeting, leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party manifested their respective approaches to tackling the divisive constitutional question "at this crucial juncture."

However, their statements were more or less a reaffirmation of the unyielding position maintained by each party.

What should be stressed once again is the stark reality that time is quickly running out to rewrite the Constitution and other related laws necessary for ushering in a new government before the ultimate deadline of Feb 24 next year.

Besides, the power structure of the future government is not the only question about which the people are vitally concerned and on which the nation's political development hinges. As much, if not more, important are the wide-ranging problems of boosting the process of democratization and renovating other aspects of the national life.

Accordingly, the rival parties must endeavor to create a fresh climate, through sustained dialogue and with the spirit of reconciliation and compromise, enabling the parliamentary committee on constitutional issues to be resumed at an early date. If the question of power structure takes time, they may well begin debate on other essential problems to save time.

Of late, a leading figure of the ruling party was reported to have confided that, though Korean politicians may not be good at negotiation, they are good at the "game of brinkmanship" -- that is, resolving an issue at the 11th hour after a struggle without compromise.

That this may be true, we hope. But, the people can hardly afford to be kept in a state of prolonged and acute suspense as in the case of the current confrontation over constitutional amendment, which, if left unsettled for too long, is feared to bring about a crisis to the nation.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY FLOOR LEADERS DISPUTE ISSUE OF SPECIAL SESSION

SK200156 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] Floor leaders of the ruling and opposition parties wrangled over whether partisan debates on constitutional amendment should reopen during the envisioned extra National Assembly session in a meeting yesterday.

They disputed the issue of normalizing a special Assembly panel on the amendment to resume the debates, for all that their party leaders vowed Wednesday to "make joint efforts."

As a result, they failed to reach an accord over when to convene the extra session. The party leaders Wednesday agreed on the early convocation of the contemplated House session to discuss the pending political issues.

The rupture in the initial negotiations among the parties' working-level officials stemmed mainly from the opposition party's reluctance to link the opening of the extra House session with the normalization of the parliamentary constitutional revision panel.

Rep. Kim Hyon-Kyu of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party claimed that the convocation of the extra House sitting has nothing to do with the normalization of the adhoc parliamentary panel.

"Prior to the revival of the panel activity, the question of determining the type of next government to be adopted by a new constitution should be settled through either a plebiscite or talks among the "real powers" of the rival camps," he insisted.

The panel will be able to work efficiently and productively only after the core issue is solved, according to Kim.

He clarified his party's position, saying "the reopening of the constitutional panel cannot become a precondition for the convocation of the extraordinary session."

He suggested that the extra session deal with human rights problems only and be operated for about 10 days.

He also demanded that the ruling camp first take concrete measures for democratic reforms, including the release of "political prisoners," before the normalization of the panel.

However, Yi han-tong of the ruling Democratic Justic Party said that the House panel's reopening during the projected full House sitting is an "accepted fact," looking into a joint announcement of a four-point agreement by party leaders.

"Not only pending issues, which the NDP wants to handle in the session, but the amendment issue should be discussed," he claimed.

Emphasizing that the foremost task of the nation is to achieve an amendment by partisan consensus, although the human rights question is important, Yi said that the DJP "cannot but reconsider the convocation of the session in case the NDP continues to reject the reopening of the panel."

He proposed that the special House session be convened around Feb. 25 for approximately two weeks.

During the whips' meeting, which lasted for about two hours, Kim Yong-chae of the second opposition Korea National Party suggested that the special session deal with overall state affairs, including the human rights issue and the amendment.

He said that the constitutional committee would examine the NDP-proposed holding of a plebiscite to choose the type of next government in an "affirmative direction."

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK MINISTER MAY TAKE ACTION AGAINST OPPOSITION LAWMAKERS

SK132353 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] Minister of Justice Kim Sung-ki yesterday said "appropriate legal action" may be taken against 12 opposition lawmakers and their assistants who held a sit-in overnight in the office of the governor of Chungchongnam-do in Taejon.

"The sit-in was an outright violation of the law, and appropriate legal action may be taken against them based on an investigation," he said.

He made the remarks while commenting on reports that a 12-member fact-finding team of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party held a sit-in for 12 hours from 9:40 p.m. Thursday with regard to their attempt to enter the controversial Songjiwon Welfare Center to look into possible irregularities there.

Earlier reports said that the team members, led by NKDP vice president Yi Ki-taek, were twice denied entry into the welfare center and were manhandled by residents of the center.

However, the welfare center, a home for vagrants, claims that the trouble erupted because the opposition party members provoked the residents.

The justice minister said it is absurd for opposition lawmakers to conduct a sit-in for 12 hours in a government facility without any legal basis. "If the lawmakers are to be criminally booked," the minister said, "the National Assembly will be formally informed."

Concerning the unilateral attempt to investigate the center by the opposition lawmakers, Kim said such activities can be legal only when they accord with a decision by the National Assembly.

"Entering a facility and holding a sit-in is an outright violation of the law governing illegal entry into an establishment," he said.

Minister Kim said that if National Assembly members go to the site of every incident, small or big, the existence of both police and prosecution would be meaningless.

Kim charged the opposition party with trying to exploit this incident for its own political gain.

Preliminary investigation shows the violence was touched off by the NKDP officials, not by the welfare center residents, he said.

He said both sides turned out to have been responsible for the violence.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

TWO POLICEMEN ARRESTED IN BRUTALITY DEATH OF STUDENT

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 20 Jan 87 p 6

[Text] "I Don't Know Who Is Drinking"

On the 19th of January, the iron gate, which used to be open on ordinary days, of the building of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Security Police Headquarters located at Sin'gil-dong, Yongdunp'o-ku, Seoul, in which Police Lieutenant Cho Han-kyong (41) and Police Sergeant Kang Chin-kyu (30), who belong to the Anti-Communist Criminal Investigation Corps, were being interrogated in connection with the case of the death by torture of Pak Chong-ch'ol, a student of Seoul National University, was tightly locked. Plain clothes combat policemen were posted here and there in alleys in the vicinity in a tense atmosphere. A complete off limits, to all outsiders, including the press, was imposed for the building, and only a servant who was working in the criminal investigation unit continuously went in and out of the building through a small door. That servant, whenever she came out, repeatedly bought soju wine at a small store nearby and went back to the building of the Criminal Investigation Unit. To the question "Who is drinking that wine?" she just repeatedly said: "I don't know." This answer tantalized everyone.

Commotion Over White Police Car's Chase

From 5 pm on 19 January, news went around that the two accused policemen would be sent from the Special Criminal Investigation Unit of the Security Police Headquarters to a police cell at the Sodaemun Police Station for detention. However, around 8:20 pm, a 12-seat prison van, which was scheduled to transport the two policemen under guard, arrived at the Special Criminal Investigation Unit. After that, around 9 pm, a Besta small size bus arrived there also.

When the Besta arrived, a white police car followed it and that drew the attention of the reporters. But it was revealed that the police car followed the bus because it had disregarded the traffic signal on its way. As soon as it was confirmed that the Besta was not a civilian car but a police car, the police car reprimanded it through aloud speaker: "Hey! You violated the traffic signal," and left.

Cameras Were Destroyed, Too

Around 9:40 pm, when the Special Criminal Investigation Unit gate, which had been tightly locked, was opened, the prison van in which the two accused policemen were held and the Besta came out. Then, simultaneously, more than 50 combat policemen jumped out of the Criminal Investigation Unit [building] and pushed out the press group, frantically blocking them even forcing them to put down their cameras. Furthermore, they blocked the reporters' cars which were trying to follow the prison van and grabbed the reporters and forced them back. Some rearview mirrors of reporters' cars were broken and cameras were destroyed--it was very chaotic.

Put In Jail Through Rear Gate

On the evening of the 19th, the Sodaemun Police Station, which had been asked to imprison the two accused policemen, escorted them through the rear gate, which had not been in daily use, and put them in jail in order to protect (?) them from the press--[kind of] blockade operation.

Through arrangements made by the Sodaemun Police Station, over 10 minutes before the two policemen's arrival 11 policemen, who were in the same kind of yellow jumpers [uniforms], arrived in a prison van; as soon as the reporters gathered around it, over 100 combat policemen were mobilized to encircle the van in order to make it appear to be the one which had Lieutenant Cho and others aboard; and, during that period of time, around 10 pm, Lieutenant Cho and Sergeant Kang who had arrived in the Besta were secretly put in jail through the rear gate.

Even worse than that, Sin Yon-ch'ol, chief of the Criminal Investigation Section, who had received the arrest warrants for [the two policemen], had been standing by inside the jail since 9 pm, 1 hour prior to the imprisonment, in order to avert press reporters' eyes--a drama was played out.

"Why Are You Stirring Up a Fuss?"

From around 4 pm on the 19th, when the news was released that the two policemen would be put in jail, over 30 press reporters stormed the Sodaemun Police Station in Seoul.

On the evening of that day, as soon as the two policemen arrived, more than 50 reporters who had followed them joined the press force there. The front yard and all offices of the Sodaemun Police Station were filled with reporters; this was evidence of the degree of interest manifested by the press in this incident's most recent developments.

However, the Sodaemun Police Station banned open interviews and taking pictures of the two imprisoned policemen. When the reporters and cameramen protested this, Kim Su-kil, chief of the police station, said in an explanation: "I cannot do otherwise because higher authority has taken the responsibility and instructed that reporters' taking pictures of Lieutenant Cho, and so on, be banned."

Station Chief Kim went on in a rather nervous response: "Isn't that enough that the entire police [force] has been reprimanded this much because of these two men, Lieutenant Cho and Sergeant Kang? Why are you stirring up this fuss by trying to take pictures?"

Court Has Already Started Worrying

On the evening of the 19th, in the wake of incarcerating the two policemen involved in the case of torturing to death of Mr Pak Chong-ch'ol, a student of Seoul National University, the concerned parties of the Seoul Criminal District Court, where the two policemen are scheduled to be indicted, had already become nervous about the [forthcoming] trial. They are conscious of the eyes and concerns of society that have been concentrated on this incident.

A concerned court authority said: "It seems that in the case of Mr Pak, the nature of the crime is more grave than in the 1983 case of Mr Kim Kun-cho." He added that: "In a case where the criminal investigation on the part of police is insufficient, it is hoped that an indictment will be made only after public prosecutors conduct a thorough criminal investigation" --a statement made conscious of the burden from public opinion which is demanding a severe penalty.

"Will Be Caught Out in Lies Soon"

As soon as an outcry of public opinion arose asserting that the result of the criminal investigation conducted by the police regarding the accused policemen was not enough, the public prosecutor declared that a more thorough criminal investigation would be launched as soon as it gets the papers pertaining to the case. In particular, this authority said that it would conduct a concentrated criminal investigation regarding the following points announced by the police: the time at which the suspect was taken to the police station; the direct cause of death; and the hasty cremation of the body.

A criminal investigator from the prosecutor's office who had been in charge of collecting supporting evidence, and who had been investigating the time when Mr Pak was taken to the police station said: "It is a fact that the announcements of the police and the statements made by others involved in the case do not agree with each other," and "We will soon find out who is telling a lie."

Enormous Efforts To Hold Memorial Service in Check

When a memorial service for Mr Pak, to be held on campus in the afternoon of the 20th, was planned primarily by students of the Linguistic Department of Seoul National University where Mr Pak was enrolled, university officials were unprecedentedly tense while trying to map out measures to keep a tight rein on it.

Particularly since over 10,000 people--students who took entrance examinations and their parents--had gathered in front of the school gate in order to see the written announcement of successful applicants, scheduled to be released on

that day, the Seoul National University authorities were running about in utter confusion on both sides of the road trying to keep the crowd under control.

However, some professors said: "This is not excessive solicitude concerning a memorial service designed to console the soul of a classmate?" They expressed dissatisfaction about the following measure taken by the university authorities: over 100 professors and other staff members were mobilized to control [the traffic] through the school gate and to declare the area off-limits to the crowd in general and university students.

Feel Like Being On Our Way To Be Punished

Key officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Security Police Headquarters expressed bewilderment on the morning of the 20th while they were on the way to Ch'ongwadae to submit a report on this year's activities regarding the incident when Mr Pak was tortured to death.

A key officer of the Ministry of Home Affairs said: "The atmosphere in which the Home Ministry's activities report was to be made was not a happy one because of the incident when Mr Pak was tortured to death." He then said with a worried look: "We felt as if we are going there to get punished."

Key officers of the police, also looked dismal when they said: "We felt tormented while on our way to make the annual report;" and "We could not hold our heads up."

We Cannot Hold Our Heads Up

As soon as the torturing incident of Mr Pak was announced, and public opinion seethed with shock and anger, key officers of the Security Police Headquarters looked ashamed when they said: "Now we cannot hold our heads up."

One key officer said: "Still, we are lucky since the police themselves revealed the unpardonable wrong doing they had committed and made it public; what would have happened if the incident had been revealed through an announcement from the public prosecutors office?"

Another key officer said: "Although everybody now realizes that the police must transform themselves into a democratic body based on this recent incident [as momentum], like being born-again, we are in an awkward position where we cannot realistically catch up with current conditions."

Must Be More Cautious From Now On

With police interrogation actions being taken by the police against those suspected of offenses against public order proliferating into a fire-like big social issue since the incident of Mr Pak's death, the public prosecutors [office authorities] are getting somewhat worried that from now on more of those student suspects who are arrested in offenses against public order might claim that they were tortured.

The courts, too, have so far rarely accepted, because of insufficient evidence, claims of torture from students who were arrested in connection with offenses against public order. However, [a court officer] said: "From now on, [we] must listen attentively to their claims and make judgments more cautiously."--a statement indicative of feelings of bearing the burden.

A court authority foresaw that "in the case of those offenses against public order with the primary evidence the suspects' statements and confessions, if the validity of some statements and confessions as evidence is rejected recognizing the use of torture, there would be many cases where rendering a guilty judgment and sentence would become difficult."

Even Passing College Entrance Examinations May Cause Worries

A woman of 40 years of age who she said lives in Yokch'on-dong, Unp'yong-ku, Seoul, deplored the recent incident of police torture in the death of Mr Pak, and said "Although my son passed the college entrance examinations this year, I am now more worried about whether he should attend college than about paying the tuition."

The woman then went on to say: "In the case of those residents who live in the same village as mine and whose sons and daughters passed college entrance examinations this year, their worries are identical to mine." "Often they launch indignation and protest rallies whenever the occasion arises; is it not imperative [now] for them to launch a protest rally against tortures?"

Let Us Know How To Call Them to Task

As soon as the incident of Mr Pak's death by torture was reported in the news, even as late as on the morning of the 20th, phone calls began to pour into this newspaper from many of those citizens who were protesting against and deploring the barbarity of criminal investigators.

A man of 40 years of age who he said is a pharmacist from Pusan and now lives in Kangnam, Seoul, said bluntly in a tearful voice: "Why on earth do the police have the right to put to death a young college student in such a cruel manner?" Then he stated that "customers who visited my drug store all day yesterday, were infuriated."

And, a 45 year old housewife who has a son who is attending college, with a tearful voice at the start, said: "Please tell me the phone number of the room of the representative committee member of the Democratic Justice Party. I will launch a severe protest"--she was persistent in asking for it and refused to end the phone call for a while.

A housewife who lives in an apartment complex in Pup'yong, Kyonggi Province, after the following introductory remarks: "More than 20 housewives who live in this apartment [complex] are gathered here, and are making this phone call," she begged "please you, or your newspaper tell us how to force the Minister of Home Affairs and the Chief of the Security Police Headquarters to step down from their posts." They came to the phone, one by one, vented their anger and indignation, and wept profusely.

Condemning Voices From Abroad: "Savage People"

On the 19th when the news of "Mr Pak's death from torture" was released, a Korean residing in Japan, in an international phone call to the Tonga Ilbo-sa, heaved a sigh saying: "Hearing about the recent incident while living abroad, I cannot help being remorseful."

A Korean who he said lives in Los Angeles also said that: "As soon as the news about the recent incident was carried through foreign dispatches, Americans around me began speaking ill of [Koreans] saying 'Koreans are barbarians.' So now I cannot hold my head up."

Arrest Warrant Was Rejected Once

It was belatedly revealed that, when the police first requested a warrant for the arrest of the two accused policemen, it exaggerated in a preposterous manner the facts about the demonstration staged by the victim, rather than the facts about offenses of the suspects. Accordingly, the prosecutors [office] turned down the request; but it was requested again.

The [proposed] warrant first requested by the police included details of the facts that Mr Pak, the victim of fatal torture, led a demonstration on campus and provided a person who was wanted by the police with the money needed for escape. Thus it outlined of the facts about alleged offenses of Mr Pak than the alleged offenses of the two policemen.

7989 CSO: 4107/100

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON REACTIONS TO TORTURE INCIDENTS

Cabinet, DJP Agree To Prevent Future Abuses

SK130114 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] The cabinet and the ruling Democratic Justice Party agreed yesterday to exert joint efforts to prevent police torture and other human rights violations.

In a policy coordination meeting, they decided to enhance cooperation between their human rights protection committees in order to expand the people's basic rights.

Prime Minister No Sin-yong and DJP chairman No Tae-u attended the meeting.

Attendants agreed on the need to improve the management and facilities of public relief centers across the country.

They also exchanged views on recent political developments and discussed strategies for the proposed convening of a special National Assembly session.

The participants also reviewed welfare programs for residents of rural and fishing communities.

Attendants included Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che, Minister of Foreign Affairs Choe-Kwang-su and Minister of Home Affairs Chong Ho-yong.

Among the party officeholders present were secretary general Yi Chun-ku, floor leader Yi Han-tong and spokesman Sim Myong-po.

Dissidents' Families Allege Torture Used

BK161402 Hong Kong AFP in English 1034 GMT 16 Feb 87

[By C.K. Pak]

[Text] Seoul, 16 Feb (AFP)--South Korean dissidents arrested for allegedly scheming for a communist revolution have been forced to confess under torture, their relatives charged here Monday.

The 24 dissidents had been subject to water torture, beatings and other brutalities, their relatives said in a statement distributed to the foreign press here.

The relatives said they had filed an official complaint Thursday against the chief and other officials of the country's counter-espionage national Security Planning Agency (NSPA).

In addition to the torture charges, they accused the agency of illegally detaining the 24 dissidents for up to 55 days until formal arrest warrants were issued January 22.

The prosecution authorities on February 3 announced the arrest of the 24 youths for allegedly forming an underground group titled the "Constitutional Assembly" aimed at scheming for a communist revolution.

They said that the 24, charged with violating the strict National Security Law, had also allegedly organized more than 30 violent demonstrations on the streets or university campuses since June.

The home minister and the national police chief were sacked and two police interrogators were formally indicted last month after 21-year-old student Pak Chong-Chol died under alleged police torture.

The chief of the Seoul prosecutors' office said that water torture had been involved in his death.

The relatives of the 24 detained dissidents said in Monday's statement that they had staged several sit-ins to draw public attention to their allegations but the domestic press did not report their efforts.

They also reiterated dissident charges that the National Security Law had been used for "suppressing the democrats" in the country.

A student leader on trial for allegedly spear-heading a violent anti-government protest at a Seoul university meanwhile denied Monday that the demonstrators were supporting the North Korean cause.

Chong hyun-Hon, a Seoul National University senior, also told the court that the three-day occupation of Konkuk University in November would not have occurred if police had not besieged the campus to round up demonstrators, who had been prepared to disperse voluntarily.

Mr Chong, 21, said that he refused to be tried "by this court" as he did not believe he could get a fair trial, and demanded that officials responsible for an "excessive use of violence" in breaking up the occupation be punished first.

He also demanded that the authorities apologize publicly for making "false charges" that the demonstrators supported Pyongyang's allegation that the Korean War of 1950 was provoked by South Korea.

Prosecution authorities announced at that time that the occupation was led by "pro-communist revolutionaries" bent on overthrowing the government.

A total of 400 students are being brought before the courts for taking part in the campus occupation. Forty-five have been jailed for up to two and a half years, 133 were given suspended sentences, and the remainder are still on trial, court sources said.

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CSO: 4100/121

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY CALLS FOR END TO ANARCHY ON CAMPUS

SK200205 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Feb 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Campus Unrest"]

[Text] Our universities and colleges have long suffered from chronic disturbances and demonstrations. Though masterminded by a handful of radical students, such activism deserves serious attention especially in view of their blind indulgence in leftist ideologies.

Bearing this in mind, the winds of refreshing change in such campus unrest should come about in the new term due to start next week. The nation has long hoped for such a change in our belief that the fate of our tertiary education could no longer be left at the mercy of such radical agitation. Now is the time, though belated, to put an end to such anarchy on the campus.

Against such background, prescriptions were suggested by Minister of Education Son Chae-sok Wednesday in a keynote speech delivered at a meeting of university presidents.

He emphasized the need to reinforce ideology education at the nation's universities and colleges. The prescription, of course, lies in treating the root cause, not merely of its symptoms. Likewise, the reinforced ideology curricula are a requisite solution to the ideologically misguided students activism.

Regrettably, in hindsight, leniency alone at all universities and colleges in handling these students has proven little effective. Rather, such leniency seems to have been abused by those growing ever more radical.

Strict application of school regulations and rules is required. Resolute determination is needed to ensure that a breach of rules will not be overlooked.

In addition, strict observance of academic schedules is necessary to ensure that all the classes are attended instead of being boycotted or skipped, and an adequate amount of homework assignments should keep students busy, minimizing their possible exposure to undesirable or adverse influences.

Concurrent to these measures, universities and colleges should also endeavor to drive home to students the miserable and oppressive life in Communist countries, North Korea being its prime example. The students should be made aware of the fallacies and dogmatic absurdity of communism. Lecturing them about abstract theory alone is not enough.

These measures, however, will turn out to be of little use unless they are backed up by firm commitment and resoluteness on the parts of professors and parents. Of course, society at large should be responsible for that job. This is necessary to protect the majority of collegians who devote themselves to academic pursuit.

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CSO: 4100/121

PROSECUTORS SEEK PRISON TERMS FOR STUDENT RIOTERS

7-Year Term Urged for 8 Students

SK180057 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Feb 87

[Text] TAEJU (YONHAP)--The prosecution yesterday demanded a seven-year prison term for each of the eight students accused of staging a protest rally at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan last May.

Prosecutor Chi Myong-chol sought the terms at the end of a trial held at the Taegu Appellate Court.

The terms are the same as those sought by the prosecution during a lower court trial.

The Pusan District Court earlier sentenced the eight to prison terms ranging from two to five years for their roles in the seizure of the U.S. Cultural Center last May 21.

"We are seeking the same prison term we requested against the defendants in a lower court because the students have failed to repent for their behavior," prosecutor Chi told a three-member panel.

Two of the eight were from Seoul National University and the other five from Korea University. Two of the eight are women.

In addition to the eight, three other students involved in the incident are being tried by a separate panel of the appellate court.

5-Year Prison Term Sought

SK180058 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] The Seoul prosecution yesterday demanded a five-year prison term for a college student indicted for involvement in the Konguk University riot last October. The term for Yi Ki-hun, 21, a junior of Seoul City University is two years less than the prosecution had demanded earlier.

Prosecutor Yi Kwang-il of the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office asked for a seven-year term for the defendant during the previous hearing Jan. 26. At that time, the defendant testified that he will continue his struggle and that the Korean War was a "conflict for national liberation."

The trial was resumed yesterday at the request of the prosecution. The defendant testified that "I now have come to repent after my mother sent the court a written plea for clemency for me."

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

NPH OFFERS LENIENCY FOR ACTIVISTS--The National Police Headquarters (NPH) yesterday proposed leniency for 134 student activists and other people on the wanted list for campus unrest of antigovernment activities and advised them to surrender between today and the end of this month. A police spokesman said that those who give up themselves during the 17-day grace period will be shown lenience. Setting the grace period. NPH sent letters to deans and presidents of college and universities across the country asking them to persuade their wanted students to surrender themselves to authorities concerned. It also ordered police chiefs in cities and provincial areas to seek cooperation from parents of those at large in persuading their children to surrender. Police have put 270 people on the wanted list for their involvement in campus violence and antigovernment demonstrations and rallies since the "Inchon riot" of May 3 last year. Of the total, 136 have been apprehended, with 134 others still at large. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Feb 87 p 3 SK] /12624

SNU STUDENTS BOYCOTT TRIAL--Two Seoul National University students, alleged leaders of the riot at Konguk University late last October, yesterday boycotted their trial again while another SNU student stood trial. Chong Hyon-kon, 21, a senior, former chairman of the radical student group "Chamintu" at the university, and Yim Tong-sok, 24, a senior, a former key member of the SNU student council, boycotted the trial. It is the second boycott by the two defendants since their first trial was held Feb. 2. However, Ko Chae-hyon, 21, a sophomore, stood trial without making any disturbances. Chong said he made no comment at the rally on North Korea's allegation that the Korean War began in 1950 because of a "northern invasion by South Korea." The defendant said he will stand trial if his four demands are met. The demands include the correction of "distorted reports" by the press, punishment of policemen who entered the Konguk campus to put down the rallies, release of all the detained students, and trial of all the "masterminds" of the rallies of one panel of judges. [Text] [Seoul THE WORLD HERALD in English 17 Feb 87 p 3 SK] /12624

DISSIDENT LEADER ON HUNGER STRIKE--Seoul, 12 Feb (AFP)--A prominent South Korean dissident leader, the Rev. Moon Ik-hwan, has gone on hunger strike in prison in mourning for a student who died under police torture, a dissident group said here Thursday. The Christian pastor began his hunger strike on Saturday, according to a written statement by the United Minjung (People's) Movement for Democracy and Unification (UMMOU), a dissident

umbrella group chaired by Mr. Moon. It added that Lee Bu-young, former secretary general of the UMMDU, had also been on a hunger strike since Saturday. The 68-year-old Presbyterian minister is serving a three-year jail term for sedition in Chungju, some 150 kilometers (95 miles) south of here. The UMMDU said it would launch a big campaign against torture by mobilizing its 24 constituent groups. It also demanded the immediate release of 34 "democratic figures" arrested for taking part in gatherings last weekend in memory of 21-year-old student Pak Chong-chul, who died while being tortured by police in January. Thousands of students and dissidents fought with riot police in Seoul and other South Korean cities as police acted to prevent these gatherings. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1542 FMT 12 Feb 87 BK] /12624

PANEL CALLS FOR INVESTIGATION--A special fact-finding committee investigating brutality and misconduct at welfare centers from the opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday demanded the right to invoke parliamentary investigation privileges to probe into the situation at 36 welfare facilities across the nation. Announcing the results of investigation activities into some welfare centers accommodating homeless persons in Pusan and Taejon, vice NDP president Yi Ki-taek, who heads the ad hoc committee, contended that an extra National Assembly session should be convened to discuss the invocation of the parliamentary investigation right. Yi said that if the parliamentary investigation right can not be invoked, a joint team, composed of politicians, public servants and religious figures, should be formed for an extensive probe into the entire welfare centers. He then demanded the resignation of Home Minister Chong Ho-yong, Justice Minister Kim Song-ki and Health-Social Affairs Minister Yi Hae-won holding them responsible for the irregularities at the Hyongje and Songjiwon welfare facilities. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Feb 87 p 1 SK] /12624

POLICE WATCHING STUDENT ACTIVISTS--The National Police Headquarters instructed police stations across the country to keep a close watch on student anti-government organizations yesterday, citing as the reason the possibility of an attempt to stage street struggles with the start of the spring semester. The NPH pointed out that "Chamintu," "Minmintu" and "Aeturyon (Patriotic Students' League for Struggle)" have sought of formed a "joint struggle" for their "spring offensive," making an issue of Pak Chong-chol's death by police torture. In the instructions the NPH said that the problematic student groups and circles are seeking for "cooperation" between themselves in rather an open manner, proposing a plot to stage massive campus turmoil when the spring semester opens. In line with the instruction, police stations will prepare personal files on student activists while trying to lead them to take a moderate stand in thinking on current issues through family consultation. Police will block student activists from joining hands with dissident forces in the society and prevent them from holding "indoctrination" activities at churches or night schools for young workers. Police will encourage residents to report such activities to police sub-stations when they discover them. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Feb 87 SK] /12624

CSO: 4100/121

ROK EDITORIAL CRITICIZES DEBT BURDEN OF STATE FIRMS

SK142329 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Feb 87 p 6

[Editorial: "Debt Burden of State Firms"]

[Text] Drawing public attention is a recent government plan to have 25 state-run enterprises expedite the repayment of their growing foreign debt, now amounting to \$16.9 billion, or 39.3 percent of the nation's total external debt estimated at \$43 billion.

This plan is designed to cushion the rapid growth in the money supply, especially in the overseas sector. Notable is the fact that the state-run firm's foreign debts have been growing in recent years, while those of private enterprises have been on a steady decline.

The state-invested companies' foreign debts stood at \$9.5 billion, accounting for 23.5 percent of the nation's total in 1983. But the debt scale increased to \$12.29 billion, or 26 percent, in 1985.

For one thing, the Korea Electric Power Corp. now owes \$4.6 billion in foreign loans, while the Pohang Iron & Steel Co. has to pay back \$1.2 billion to foreign creditors.

The huge foreign debt burden of the electric power company is due largely to the construction of nuclear power plants. But, it may also be attributable to the unreasonable or less than effective business management of the company.

As often pointed out by the Board of audit and Inspection and other management evaluation teams, many of the state-run firms are to blame for their poor management, caused by excessive investment, enervated organization and "personnel stagnation" and inefficiency.

The delay in the improvement of their management is also due to the last of autonomy in appointing their top executives.

It is desirable to seat professional and competent managers in the top executive posts of state-run firms, while making more efforts to reduce the number of so-called "political appointees."

In spite of the ever-growing debt, state-run enterprises have been in a rush to establish subsidiary firms to bring the total to 49 in 1984 and 68 in 1986. The figure is expected to reach 74 by the end of this year.

In line with a long-term extensive plan to transfer more state-run firms into private management, due control of foreign debts and bank loans of the state-invested firms must be strengthened.

WON-DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATE 'SENSITIVE' TOPIC

Seoul NEWSREVIEW in English 7 Feb 87 p 12

[Text]

How much the won will appreciate against the U.S. dollar this year is the most sensitive question frequently raised by both Korean and foreign businessmen recently against the backdrop of escalating U.S. pressure for "drastic appreciation" of the Korean currency.

U.S. pressure appears to be at its peak following reports that a bill on coordination of exchange rates is to be presented to the Congress soon. The bill takes aim at nations logging trade surpluses with the United States, such as Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong.

Government officials refuse to give detailed information about the alleged U.S. pressure. But they seem very concerned about the level of U.S. determination to reduce trade deficits by depreciating its currency.

Being aware of the seriousness of the issue and its expected effect on the Korean economy, no government official dare make any official forecast of this year's won-dollar exchange rate or discuss the issue openly.

They just reiterate the government's basic position that the increase in the value of the won should be kept low "so as not to seriously hurt the Korean economy," hinting that the won will appreciate against the greenback by about 3.3 percent again this year.

Both economists and businessmen, however, forecast that it will be extremely difficult for the nation to defend its stand against the strenuous U.S. pressure to boost the won's value by more than 10 percent this year.

What drives the Korean government into a corner is that U.S. businesses are demanding that Washington press harder on nations which "artificially" readjust their foreign exchange conversion rates.

"Under these circumstance, the won's value is expected to appreciate by 5 percent or more this year," market watchers said.

The won has appreciated faster than expected so far this year. During January it appreciated by 0.44 percent from 861 won per dollar Jan. 5 to 857.20 won Jan. 31.

If the current trend continues, the appreciation will be much higher than the government's original projection, seriously damaging the nation's commodity exports, they said.

While reiterating its previous position that the won will continue to move according to the market function under the multi-currency basket system tied to major foreign currencies, the Korean government is trying to defuse the appreciation pressure by yielding to some U.S. demands, such as opening insurance, banking, agricultural and service sectors.

"It is inevitable for the nation to appreciate its currency against the dollar by some extent this year. But the appreciation gap should be minimized at any cost to sustain ongoing economic development," Minister of Finance Chung In-yong said.

Opening the nation's life insurance market and liberalizing imports of U.S.

agricultural products, including lemon juice, is part of government efforts to better cope with rising U.S. pressure, a high-level government official said.

Korean businesses also are no less sensitive to the appreciation of the won, which is directly linked to their international competitiveness.

"We have been trying to cope with the difficulties by reducing production costs and through technological innovation, but the situation has almost come to the end. If appreciation continues at this pace, the international competitiveness of Korean businesses will be undermined," business sources said.

According to a recent survey by the Korean Traders Association, most Korean exporters will lose their competi-

tiveness if the won-dollar exchange rate drops below 860:1. The Bank of Korea also said the nation's exports to the United States will decrease by \$452 million this year if the won appreciates by 10 percent, while imports will rise by \$464 million.

Even though there are some merits to appreciation, the stable foreign exchange rate is much more important for the export-oriented Korean economy.

Thus, how to efficiently cope with rising U.S. pressure on the won, so as not to seriously damage the Korean economy, is one of the most important questions the government has to answer this year.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROMOTION OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY ENCOURAGED

Establishment of Science Award

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 20 Dec 86 p 3

[Article by Kim Hong: "Science Novel Prize"]

[Text] Award: 50 million won. Successive research grants for a 3-year period: a total of 60 million won. These are the merit grant awards that will go out to the field of science and technology in our country starting next year. These are the funds that will be given to two researchers in the lovely basic sciences, including mathematics, physics, and chemistry.

The establishment of science research awards by the Ministry of Science and Technology (CHOSON ILBO 19 Dec 86 p 1) was clearly big news that boosted the morale of men of science and technology. The amount of the awards is just the same as the amount already received by those gold medalists in the track and field events of the Asian Games; however, it is a joyful event--a rather belated one-- that a merit award system has been established also in the field of science and technology.

What I thought worthy of a better cause while covering the computer systems of the Asian Games was the fact that those scientists who have undertaken hidden efforts to make the games successful were too little rewarded compared to those players who won medals. The medalists were treated as national heroes and received the encouragement money and pension money suitable for their titles. However, those scientists and technicians who played some roles in enhancing national dignity by realizing a high-technology Olympics--that is, nothing less than winning medals--were taken notice of by nobody whatsoever. People treated them in such a way as if they were saying that they just did what they should have done.

Of course the medalists threw the whole nation into a vat fermentating with excitement and it may be just a matter of course that they were rewarded for their hard training that made them so successful. However, it was also greatly regrettable that those scientists and technicians who backed up the games with their mental efforts were not given such encouragement and cheers--no less than those given to medalists, what is, to these scientists and technicians?

The same feeling goes not only to the Asian Games but also to other events. We feel in many fields that the nation's encouragement for scientists and technicians is not enough. This is also so in terms of the merit awards system. All the awards established so far to promote morale in science and technology are the government's science and technology awards 15 million won for each of four fields, prizes given in the national science exhibition, and the science and technology grand prize--an award established by civilian circles--which the Chong Chin-ki Press and Culture Foundation started to give from 1983. In view of the atmosphere in which the cause of strengthening the nation through science is being emphasized and in which the importance of bringing up the economy through developing science and technology is being emphasized more than in any other country, the science and technology awards are insufficient.

These are the reasons why scientists and technicians are giving a rousing welcome to the recent establishment of science research awards when they heard the news. Is it greedy expectation for us to look forward to a further increase of civilian circles' science and technology awards--outside the government's jurisdiction--taking this opportunity?

In order for our country to become an advanced nation in science and technology, it is imperative that there be support from nationwide encouragement for that cause. Such encouragement does not have to be an award. Just a warm interest in science and technology is enough for that.

Research Development Costs

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 23 Dec 86 p 7

[Article: "Research Development Expenses: 1.78 Percent of GNP; 10 Researchers per Population of 10,000, Survey on 1985 Activities of the Ministry of Science and Technology Reveals"]

[Text] Statistics show that the number of researchers working in the field of research development in our country has exceeded 10 per population of 10,000 and that the total of research development expenses defrayed for direct research development activities during the year of 1985 reached 1,155,2 billion won.

According to "A Survey on Science and Technology Research Development Activities" in 1985 conducted by the Ministry of Science and Technology, as announced on 23 December, the investments in science and technology during 1985 occupied 1.78 percent of the GNP--which shows a big growth compared to 1.44 percent of 1984 and reached 1,290, billion won. The number of researchers reached the level of 10.1 per population of 10,000 (9.2 in 1984) or a total of 41,473.

Among the investments in science and technology, those investments in the direct research development activities were 1.6 percent of the GNP or 1,155,200,000,000 won. Details on those investments by research development organizations are as follows: research organizations invested 283,6 billion

won; higher education organizations 118,8 billion won; medical organizations 5,1 billion won; and business enterprises 751 billion won.

Details on spending research development expenses by the form of technology development are as follows: basic research makes up 17 percent; applied research 29 percent; and development activities 54 percent. The percentage of research development expenses making up the total sales of business enterprises are as follows: the average of overall industries 1.23 percent, and manufacturing industries 1.51 percent.

As of the end of 1985, the total number of researchers was 41,473. Details on it by the activity organizations are as follows: research organizations make up 17 percent; higher educational organizations 36 percent; and business enterprises 47 percent. Among them, there were 8,500 Ph.D.'s, 13,902 M.A.'s 18,040 B.A.'s, and 1,526 with others degrees. A table showing the results of the survey on science and technology research development activities is given below:

Results of a Survey on Science and Technology Research Development Activities in 1985

Sections	Units			
Investments in science and technology	0.1 billion	5,550	9,577	12,906
(Percentage in GNP)	%	1.09	1.44	1.78
- by government and public	0.1 billion	2,863	3,020	3,603
- by civilian circles	0.1 billion	2,687	6,557	9,303
- government: civilian	%	52:48	32:68	28:72
Investments in research development	0.1 billion	4,577	8,339	11,552
(Percentage in GNP)	%	0.90	1.26	1.60
- by government and public	0.1 billion	1,890	1,782	2,249
- by civilian circles	0.1 billion	2,687	6,557	9,303
- government: civilian	%	41:59	21:79	19:81
Business enterprises' investments in research development	0.1 billion	2,050	5,383	7,510
- Percentage of research development expenses in the total sales				
- Computer industry	%	0.51	1.03	1.23
- Manufacturing industry	%	0.62	1.30	1.51
Researchers	person	28,448	37,103	41,473
- Number per population 10,000	person	7.2	9.2	10.1
- Details by research development organizations	person	6,129	6,961	7,154
- Experiment research organizations				
- Higher educational organizations	person	12,360	13,696	14,935
- Business enterprises	person	9,959	15,914	18,996

Additional Research Centers

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 15 Dec 86 p 7

[Article: "Sixteen Research Institutes attached to Business Enterprises Will Be Newly Added to the Taedok Complex"]

[Text] Sixteen research institutes attached to either nationalized or civilian business enterprises have been scheduled to move anew in the Taedok Research Complex; thus the complex is going to get a stronger impression of a comprehensive research complex.

According to an announcement made by the Ministry of Science and Technology on 15 December, there are 15 organizations residing in the Taedok Research Complex at present: 9 government-supported research organizations; 3 civilian research institutes; and 3 colleges. In addition, 19 organizations, including the KAIST (Korean Science and Technology Institute), the comprehensive science hall, and the Korean Nuclear Fuel, are scheduled to move in and thus the number of resident organizations of this complex is expected to be increased to 34.

Among those organizations scheduled to move in to the complex, there are 16 research institutes attached to either nationalized business enterprises or civilian business enterprises. Thus the movies of those research institutes attached to business enterprises has become active.

The research institutes attached to business enterprises which are scheduled to move in are as follows: National Construction Research Institute; Korean Construction Technology Research Institute; Korean Electric Technology Research Institute; Korean Mint Corporation Technology Research Institute; Korean Gunpowder Group Joint Research Institute; Son'gyong Joint Research Institute; Samsung Group Joint Research Institute; Lucky Kumsong Group Joint Research Institute; Korean Ship Classification Society Inspection Technology Research Institute; Korean Maritime Technology Ship Research Institute; Korea-Tacoma Ship Industry Technology Research Institute; Kolon Central Research Institute; Hanil Synthetic Fibre Technology Research Institute; Samyang Chemistry Technology Research Institute.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR NEXT CENTURY FINALIZED

Long-range Development

Seoul KWAHAK KWA KISUL in Korean Oct 86 p 9

[Article by Cho Pyong-ha, professor of physics, Korean Science and Technology Institute: "Expectations for the Long-range Science and Technology Development Plan for the 21st Century; We Must Judiciously Deal with the Technology Innovation Wave"]

[Text] "The Long-range Implementation Plan for Science and Technology Development for the 21st Century," which more than 540 specialists discussed for a period of 2 years to set it forth under the central leadership of the Ministry of Science and Technology, was submitted on 5 September to this year's first expanded meeting for technology promotion that was held at Ch'ongwadae under the chairmanship of the president with over 2,000 people concerned attending.

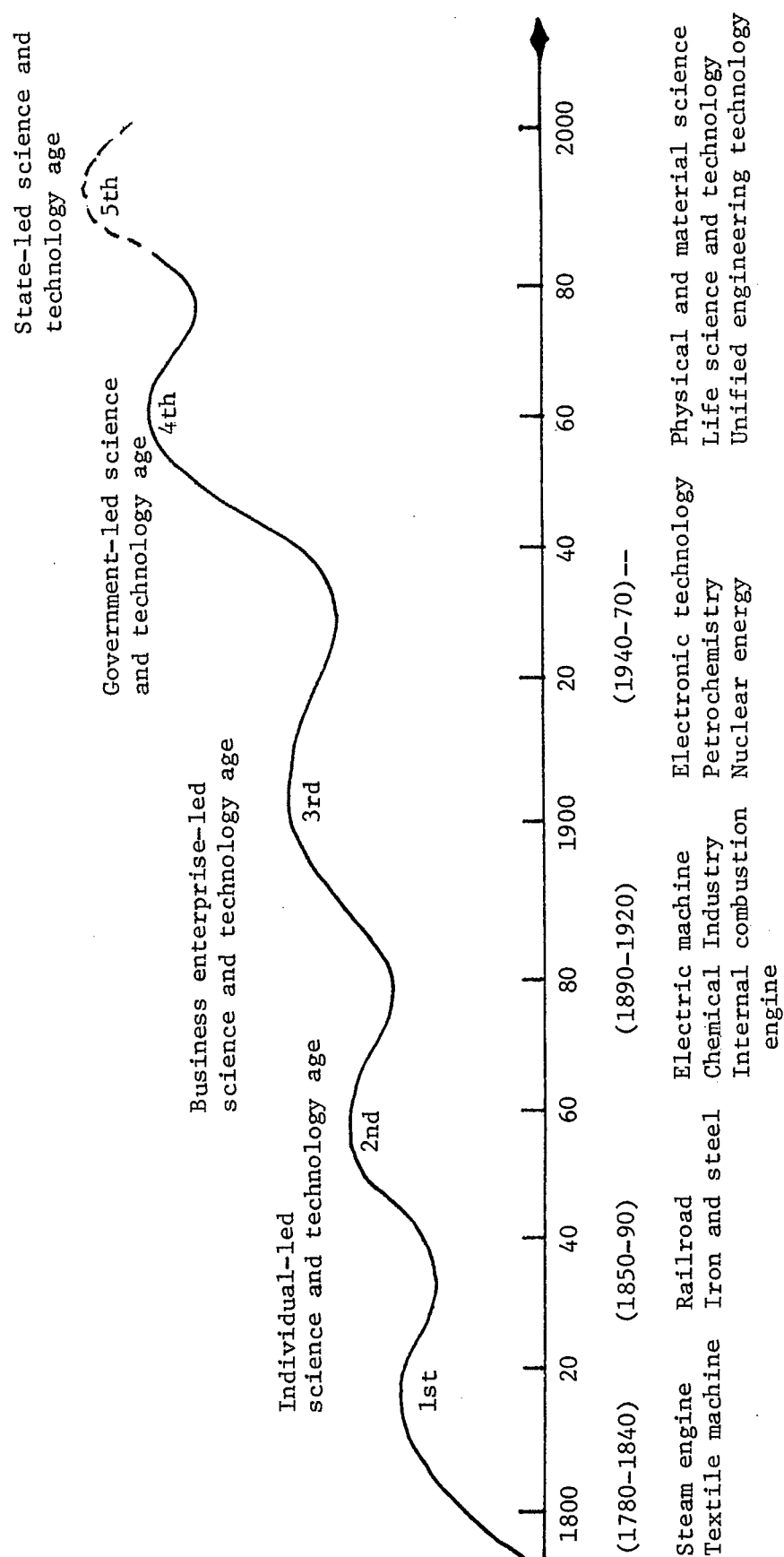
The basic line of the plan is along the following course: that, during the coming 15-year period from 1987 to 2001, a total of 54 trillion won of research and development funds will be invested to develop high technology; that goods of \$50 billion worth will be exported during the period; and that our country will reach the level of the 10th largest technologically advanced country in the world.

This plan is a "should-oriented" one which is based on the proposition that we cast our lot with science and technology. It reflects a fact that the future could be promised only to those who design the future.

The plan is a realistic one based on our experiences earned and experiments made during the past 40 years. It is also an ideal plan for the future mapped on the basis of the trend of technological innovation in the world. It is carefully drawn in such a way as would allow intermediate adjustments of implementation every 2-3 years. It is mapped in such a way as would minimize the gap between what we want to do and what we can do.

The trend of technological innovations in the world--after it began in the 18th century when the industrial revolution came in England--has had several waves of motion as shown in the following table.

Table. Trend of Technological Innovations in the World



The coming 15 years come under the 5th wave period. In this "earth village," 300 trillion won (1984) are being invested in research and development every year, and 3 million researchers (1984) are engaged in the work. Every country in the world is trying to do its best for the development of creative science and the creation of advanced innovative technology. As a result, the ratio of contribution being made by technology to economic growth has reached 30 to 40 percent, and the number of articles being published in academic journals of the world has reached 500,000 (1984).

Among world countries, we occupy 14th (1982) largest in the amount of investment in research and 12th (1982) in the number of researchers, and in the number of research articles, we occupy the 17th largest (at the SCI standard in 1984).

After holding the Olympic Games (1964), Japan opened a world's science and technology fair in 1985. We also will implement such a plan and, why not, we can hold a world's science and technology fair in early 2000 after holding the Olympic Games in 1988. Together with advanced nations, we must judiciously ride on the fifth wave of technological innovation. This is our stand. Every country is making such a long-range development plan, and the key to success is to be found in launching competition and cooperation harmoniously at home and abroad.

For our part, looking at some points, including the vitalization of research in universities: (1) promoting democratic stability in politics, maintaining continuity of policies, and firmly maintaining the coordination with various development plans of ministries and offices; (2) securing investments and rationalizing distribution and the introduction of a special accounting system; (3) strengthening the relationship between the vitalization of basic research in universities and the bringing up of capable high-level personnel; (4) holding open evaluations before and after the research development projects; and (5) substantiating cooperation among industrial, government, academic, and research circles and international exchanges.

Not just imitating advanced countries, we must make our models. We must create cultural values in science and high technology in technology. Thus we must concentrate our resources in successfully implementing this plan.

Summary of Report

Seoul KWAHAK KWA KISUL in Korean Oct 86 pp 10-22

[Article: "Special Feature: A Long-range Plan for Science and Technology Development in the 21st Century"]

[Text] This article is the gist of "A Long-range Plan for Science and Technology Development in the 21st Century" submitted by the Ministry of Science and Technology at this year's First Expanded Meeting for Technological Promotion held on 5 September. (Editor's note)

Development Objectives and Strategies for Implementation

How the National Development in the 21st Century Will Look

The government has set forth a plan to effect an advanced society: in concrete terms, it means the following: to effect a free and stabilized society; to effect an abundant and vivid society; and to effect a just and evenly developed society.

In the arenas of politics, economy, and industry, our political and economic roles will greatly expand and we will emerge playing a major role in the Asian-Pacific age. Our country will become the 15th largest economic nation and the 10th largest trading nation, attaining a GNP of \$250 billion (\$5,000 per person) and an annual trade of \$240 billion. Accordingly, technology-intensive and knowledge-intensive industries will have a great weight; our industrial structure will be of the type of an advanced nation; we will attain the stabilized security in energy, resources, and food; and we will build a solid foundation of national security.

In the aspects of society and culture, the gaps in living standards between urban and rural areas and between social classes will be evenly reduced and thereby a large middle class will be formed, and we will attain social stabilization. The process of dealing with information will make strides and inconveniences will be eliminated and efficiency will be heightened in industrial activities, social activities, home life, and individual life in which there will be more conveniences. Accordingly, the public welfare capable of meeting the various national and social demands will be promoted. A national culture fitting an advanced society will be established and versatile values will be developed.

Roles of Science and Technology and Objectives of Long-range Development

In order to effect an advanced society in the 2000's, science and technology should give priority to the pursuit of national goals, should render support to efforts to meet socioeconomic needs, and thereby should bring about "the world's 10th most technologically advanced country" for the purpose of promoting the cause of establishing a nation of science and technology. In particular, those specific fields selected under such a plan as this should be developed to the level of the most advanced nation.

The fields that should be promoted with emphasis will be drawn on the basis of the following: (1) economy-oriented fields whose ratio of investment to growth is high; (2) foundation-oriented fields whose technology developments effect other industries; (3) essential fields which are indispensable for economic stabilization; (4) probable fields whose success probability is high in terms of technical capability; (5) public-oriented fields related with national welfare; and (6) future-oriented fields which would contribute to hewing out the future. And these fields will be promoted in the following industries to be selected: two major foundation industries and five major affiliated industries.

The following will be selected as five major affiliated industries: the information industry technology, material-related technology, industrial factors technology, energy resources technology, and public welfare technology.

In the field of information industry technology, emphases will be placed on computers, softwares, semiconductors, and communications in order to accelerate the process of dealing with information.

In the field of materials-related technology, emphases will be placed on the precision chemistry, life engineering, and new materials in order to secure new materials and to create new industries.

In the field of industrial factors technology, emphases will be placed on the design engineering, core parts, and machine automation in order to heighten the value added and productivity in major industries.

In the field of energy resources technology, emphases will be placed on energy, resources, nuclear power, and food in order to overcome restrictions in energy and resources.

In the field of public welfare technology, emphases will be placed on environment and public health in order to promote social welfare.

As for the two major foundation industries, they will be developed through conducting research on basics in bringing up talent personnel and establishing a system of investments and supports.

In conducting research on basics in bringing up talent personnel, emphases will be placed: on the basic research work designed to bring up talented personnel and to expand technological resources, and on the foundation work designed to develop large-scale complex technology for hewing out the future.

As for the system of investments and supports, the emphases will be placed on developing a system designed to accelerate investments for securing needed resources and for creating conditions for developing science and technology and on the foundation work for science and technology.

Present Status of Science and Technology and Tasks To Be Carried out from Now On

Even until the 1960's, when the process of industrialization began on a full-fledged scale, our science and technology generally remained at the elementary level.

Historical causes of inactivity in our science and technology were: a traditional agriculture-centered social structure; the idealism of Confucian doctrine without regard to its practicality and the social status and order established in line with that idealism; a lack of understanding on the part of ruling circles about the importance of science and technology; and the lack of developing science and technology manpower and the weak social status of science and technology personnel.

In the period ranging from the 1960's to the 1970's, the foundation for developing science and technology began to be built through the following events: the inauguration of the Ministry of Science and Technology; the establishment of research institutes supported by the Ministry, including the Korean Science and Technology Institute; and the institution of various systems and mechanisms.

In particular, from the 1980's on, in compliance with the intentions of the head of the state regarding the policy of developing science and technology, the Expanded Meeting for the Promotion of Technology was established and kept operating and meetings of the Technology Promotion Council were held. And through these meetings, various systems related to the development of technology (tax system, funds, government procurements, special exceptions from military services, a norms and standards system, fair trade, and autonomization) were improved and reinforced. Thus investments for developing technology were rapidly increased, and the science and technology manpower continuously increased. The technological development in various fields, including industrial circles, academic circles, and research circles, became active, and the people's consciousness about the importance of science and technology was heightened.

Level of Science and Technology and Tasks To Be Carried Out

To review briefly the overall level, the production technology and related technology, including processing, assembling and manufacturing processes, and detailed designing, are almost reaching the level of advanced nations. And the core technology, including basic designing, material, systems, and softwares, is falling behind the level of advanced nations.

As for the fields of major industries, the fields of textiles, steel, electric home appliances, and other light industries settled down domestically and the quality of goods was improved and thereby reached the level at which we can compete with advanced nations. Therefore, in the implementation from now on, it is being planned to keep up the international competitive capability through quality improvement and efficiency enhancement.

In the fields of machines, petrochemistry, and industrial materials, technology is integrated and introduced in capital goods. Therefore, these fields are at the stage of digesting and absorbing factor technology. Thus, in implementing the plans, independent research and development efforts will be made after the digesting and absorbing stage, to effect improvements and developments and thereby reach the level of advanced nations in a short period of time.

The most up-to-date fields, including electronics, communications, precision chemistry, automation, and life engineering, are still at the stage of primary development, except for some special fields such as that of semiconductors. Therefore, the implementation of plans for those fields will be pushed as follows: the weak foundation of technology will be strengthened; strategic technological fields will be selected and developed concentratively on the basis of long-range technological preestimates and development plans; and these fields will reach the level of advanced nations on middle-range or long-range plans.

Implementation Strategies for Attaining Goals

In setting forth the basic theme of the science-and-technology-led policy, the basic direction must be set forth in such a way in which science and technology work as a motive power for the development of the nation and in which science and technology play major roles in effecting social and economic transformations. Priority must be given to the science and technology field in distributing available resources, and efforts must be focused on maximizing the efficiency of the resources distributed. In mapping out and implementing policies, including those of the economy, industry, society, national defense, education, transportation, and communications, science and technology factors must be taken into consideration as core factors. Those related policies and systems which are apt to be decentralized and diversified must be consistently improved and reinforced in line with the cause of innovations in science and technology. A lifestyle of respecting science and technology will be established in the society as a whole and, as the plans are implemented, progressive national intentions and energy and excellent talented personnel will be concentrated in the field of science and technology.

Bringing up and Securing Manpower

High-calibre technology manpower and creative science brains will be brought up and secured "as needed and sufficiently." We will see to it that they play leading major roles in developing science and technology. Thus, rich manpower resources and their potential excellence will be maximally utilized.

If the technology we have had so far is know-how individually characterized through experience and repetitive operations, the technology we want to develop from now on will be "a technology based on science" in which a know-why is incorporated in such know-how.

Such a technology has to be created by the brains of human beings. Therefore, in implementing the science and technology policy, the highest priority must be placed on bringing up, securing, and vitally utilizing the scientific brains and high-calibre technology manpower, the main force of technology.

On such premises as these, the level of 9 researchers (1984) per population of 10,000 will be raised to the level of 30 researchers, the level of advanced nations, by the year 2001--a total of approximately 150,000 researchers will be brought up and that number will be firmly secured. In particular, 15,000 of them will be brought up and secured with the highest priority as the international-level core talent personnel. They will be charged with the duty of working on creative software, including basic designs, research and development and management, and system engineering; we will let them lead the work of intensification of the technology and knowledge of industrial structure.

Fields To Be Pushed Emphatically

While emphatically developing the most up-to-date industrial technology, we must "harmoniously push simultaneously" the creation of high values added and the maximalization of productivity in existing industries in which the most

up-to-date industrial technology will be vitally utilized. However, we must select such fields as equipped with highest conformability with our characteristics and conditions and concentrate on developing them. Thus we are planning to specialize in those strategic fields in which we are likely to score victory with limited available resources.

The relationship between the so-called most up-to-date technology industries and existing industries is not that of mutual confrontation but that of co-existence and supplementation. The most up-to-date technology, which is continuously achieving brilliant developments recently, is important as itself, but more important than that is its role of revitalizing existing industries by combining and vitally utilizing them.

On such premises as these, we must judiciously select, from the most up-to-date industries, those specialized fields which are most adapted for us, and emphatically develop them. We must thereby maximally seek "the benefits of specialization." Thus, in those existing industry fields which are equipped with considerable competitive capability, those promising goods for the world market must be chronologically selected; the factors of most up-to-date technology and available resources must be in a concentrated form applied to them.

Revenue Sources for Investment

It is planned that investments in science and technology "be maximally expanded as far as possible," that we seek the greatest efficiency in investments, and that the revenue sources for investments be combined with setting up and implementing middle-range and long-range goals.

Whether or not there will be a successful attainment of goals of science and technology development in the 21st century depends on to what extent we will be able to secure the science and technology manpower and to mobilize sufficient revenue sources for investments. If we want to eliminate the gap between us and advanced nations and to move forward a step ahead of others, we must first mobilize and secure in an epochmaking way the revenue sources for investments in science and technology that might support our forward movement.

On such premises as these, it is planned that the science and technology investments, which are at the level of 1.44 percent of the 1984 GNP, be raised at least up to over 3.1 percent by the year 2001.

However, even if such a goal is attained, the absolute scale will still fall behind the level of advanced nations. Therefore, it is planned that the middle-range and long-range goals, which can be attained, be set forth prudently, that the revenue sources for investments, which is designed to serve the implementation of such goals, be correctly distributed by research-development subject, by stage, and by field, and thereby that we get the greatest efficiency of investments.

Research and Development System

It is planned that a national system of research and development be firmly established, that a system of organic cooperation among organizations concerned

be built forth, and thereby that we organize our research and development capability by means of assigning roles to objective technology fields.

The research and development system on the national level will be, as it is planned, as follows: universities devote themselves to basic research and the bringing up of talented manpower; the research organizations supported by the government funds and national and public research organizations emphatically implement the related public technology and infra-technology; and civilian business enterprises take charge of the field of industrialization technology.

Meanwhile, as for the planning by the objective technology, the proprietary technology will be assigned to civilian business enterprises in conformity with the principle of competition and the government will indirectly support them; the generic technology will be implemented through cooperation among civilian business enterprises or among the government and civilian business enterprises and the government will directly or indirectly support them.

Research and Development Activities

Relations among science, technology, and industries will be deepened, as it is planned, on the basis of growth of basic research, and we will thereby seek the expansion of sources of technology innovation and the development of market-oriented technology.

In view of the fact that our society is a densely populated one in a small national territory, we will take advantage of this fact: it is planned that an integrated foundation of knowledge be established and, on the basis of the foundation, that we will make policy-oriented efforts to shorten the process of moving along the course of science-technology-industrialization market.

In particular, in view of the fact that what supports a new industry are basic principles and knowledge, it is planned that we in a epochmaking way bring up basic research and scientific research and that we break from the practice of "assembling and imitating" and establish a firm foundation through "creation and innovation."

On such premises as these, in the implementation of policies, it is planned that we expand support for the aspect of supply designed to increase technology development capability and for the aspect of demand designed to create markets, and thereby that we launch "a full-cycle development strategy" which would combine basic application, developments, and industrialization in the fields of major specialized and professional strategic fields.

Methods of Approach

It is planned that the internationalization and localization of research and development be accelerated to cope with the trend of technology that is becoming more complex and system-oriented, that the comprehensiveness and consistency of the science and technology policy be secured, and thereby that technology innovations be accelerated through an overall approach based on harmony and balance.

Externally, it is planned that the limits of the capability of domestic research and development be overcome through the internationalization of research and development activities, including joint international research, overseas on-the-spot infiltration, and the introduction of primary stage technology, by riding on the wave of internationalization and open-door policy and we thereby reach the level of advanced nations in a short period of time. Internally, it is planned that the construction of the Taedok Research Complex, which would become a world intellectual group in the 21st century, be completed in a short period of time to cope with the problems of dispersing population of capital city region and of developing local regions, and, on the basis of that core, that specialized technology research and development complexes be established step by step throughout the country, that the substructure for setting forth the cause of nationwide promotion of science and technology be established, and that we seek an active dispersion of research activities.

It is planned that organic joint research among the related fields of science and technology be accelerated and expanded to cope with the trend of technology that is becoming more complex and system-oriented, and that support be expanded for the technology-push designed to increase the capability of developing technology and for the demand-pull designed to create markets in view of the two-pronged policy of developing technology, and thereby that mutual relations be deepened.

Development Plans Viewed by Emphatic Implementation Fields

Field of Information Industry Technology

It is planned that the national key computer network and the comprehensive information communication network be built by means of selectively and in concentrated form developing and securing related core technologies, that, on the basis of that, a national livelihood information network be completed, and that we back up the early establishment of a highly information-oriented society.

It is planned that the foundation of the information industry be established and the demand be created by means of the following: implementing plans through cooperation between civilian business enterprises and related organizations, such as the Electronic Communications (Institute), System Engineering Center, Data Communications Corporation, and the Korean Computer Institute; continuously investing and vitally utilizing the government financial funds and portion of the sales of the related government investment organizations, including the Electronic Communication Corporation; and carrying out, on a grand scale and under the sponsorship of the government and related public organizations, the work of building the five major national key computer networks and comprehensive information communication networks, including administrative networks, educational research networks, and monetary networks.

Field of Technology Related to Materials

It is planned that a group of new growth industries, which would bring about high values, be created by means of improving and securing already developed technology and of selectively developing and securing new technology.

It is planned that "jointly owned" technology be developed by industrial, academic, and research circles, that the government build the foundation to develop related technology, and that civilian business enterprises lead industrialization. In precision chemistry technology, it is planned that new materials be created and a system of experimentation, examination, and research, which is essential for creation of new materials, be built; the government and civilian circles jointly search and select (20 per year) goods which are promising for exports from among existing up-to-date goods overseas, and in a concentrated way develop them. Plans for the life engineering technology field will be implemented in the national policy research and development industries in which the Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs, Office of Agriculture Promotion, Office of Environment, and the Office of Monopoly will work together; government finances and part of the earnings in the special account of the monopoly business will be invested and vitally utilized there. In the field of new material technology, it is planned that a "Material Research Center" be established and operated, that the center launch joint research with industrial circles, and that the creation of demands and the development of technology be combined and secured.

Field of Industry Factor Technology

It is planned that the core common-foundation technology of major industries be developed to a higher level, that up-to-date technology be applied to and vitally utilized for that core common-foundation technology, that the quality and productivity be improved, and that the international competitive capability of major industries be raised.

In the field of design and engineering, it is planned that the competitive capability of major industries be raised by means of developing an independent design capability, and that the development of export industries be accelerated by means of securing the system design capability. In the field of core parts and materials, it is planned that all major import goods and materials be produced domestically and high-level core parts and strategic materials be developed. In the field of machine automation, it is planned that productivity be increased to the maximum by means of improving the automation technology to the level of advanced nations. In the field of basic production technology, it is planned that the overall standard of technology be raised to a higher level with emphasis on the actual industrial sites.

The key factor technology and the common core technology will be developed through joint efforts of the research institutes (research circles) in which the government is investing money and civilian business enterprises in order to develop and push them consistently under the leadership of civilian circles with the emphasis on actual industrial sites; the functions of experimentation, examination, and technology guidance of the national and public experimentation and research organizations will be strengthened.

The joint development of technology will be carried out among large business enterprises, medium-size and small business enterprises, material and parts business enterprises, and related business enterprises in order to build up a system of joint development of technology that is designed to overcome the

limits of resources and technology development, including research manpower and revenue sources for investments. And the organizational demonstration work will be launched in order to introduce and vitally utilize the latest technology factor at all production levels of major industries.

Field of Energy and Resources Technology

It is planned that we will seek a stable supply of energy and resources by means of placing the emphasis on establishing an independent foundation for related core technology.

As for the fields of energy savings, developing alternative sources of energy, and resource technology, it is planned that, in view of its public-interest orientation, the Ministry of Energy and Resources (research circles), Ministry of Science and Technology, and Office of Oceanography (research circles), taking the lead, will lead the research and development, including basics, applications, and demonstration experiments. In the industry of energy savings and developing alternative sources of energy, it is planned that the petroleum work fund will be invested and vitally utilized.

In the field of atomic power technology, the government, the Korean Electric Power Corporation, the Energy Institute (research circles), and civilian business enterprises will jointly take part in the implementation of plans and, in order to do so, atomic power generators No 13 and 14 will be built under the leadership of domestic organizations; for atomic power security, technology will be secured primarily by the Atomic Power Security Center, and a portion of revenue sources needed will be covered by a certain number of sales of the Korean Electric Power Corporation.

In the field of mineral resources, it is planned that the government-supported institutions (research circles) and the Mining Industry Promotion Corporation will develop it in joint efforts.

Field of Public Welfare Technology

It is planned that the degree of independence of the major public welfare technology will be heightened in terms of environment and public health by means of establishing a system of comprehensive environmental management and public health management, and that a foundation will be established for building an advanced welfare state through qualitative improvement of the national livelihood.

In the field of environment, it is planned that a comfortable environment will be established by means of improving, to an advanced level, the comprehensive environmental management technology in order to reduce and prevent pollution, to predict effects in advance and to make security estimates, to improve the capability of self-decontamination, and to preserve the ecology. In the public health field, it is planned that the national public health index will be raised to the level of advanced nations by means of establishing a system of comprehensive disease control and of improving the nutrition standard.

In order to implement efficiently the plans mentioned above, we will reinforce the capability of research and development of the National Environmental Research Institute and the National Public Health Institute and will see to it that those institutions will play major roles in carrying out related research and development. We will seek the establishment of a system in which a certain percentage of the public health budget or the funds allocated for large scale investments related to environment could be invested for the work of related research and development. The specialist manpower will be brought up relative to this cause. A joint international research will be actively pushed by means of expanding technical cooperation in those fields in which world nations have common interests.

Field of Large-scale Complex Technology

In this field, emphasis is being placed on the arenas of oceanography, aeronautics, and cosmology.

In the field of oceanographic technology, it is planned that we will establish the technology regarding oceanographic surveys and research and the utilization of oceanographic resources whose economic value is high. In the field of aeronautical technology, it is planned that we will secure the improvement of parts production technology and thereby promote export strategy industries. In the field of cosmological technology, it is planned to push strongly the technology of utilizing and observing the cosmos, including remote probes.

In line with the policy of emphasizing manpower and basic research in preparation for the full-scale development scheduled to be made in the second half of the 1990's, we will actively take part in the joint international research and development in early days of this plan period so that we may bring up the basic capability of studying the development trend of advanced nations, that we may bring up manpower, that we may secure core technology, that we may obtain technology information, and that we may transfer and absorb advanced technology.

Field of Basic Research

In the field of basic research, the direction is set to transform the field from imitation to creation and to expand the sources of technical innovation.

It is planned that emphasis will be put on the basic research on objectives which is designed to support the development of related core technology in the field that must be pushed emphatically, that the pure research that is designed to expand the base of science and technology be actively carried out primarily in universities, and that the percentage of the investments in basic research occupying in the total investments in research and development be gradually increased.

Securing and Distributing Resources of Science and Technology

Manpower of Science and Technology

In order to break out of the stage of imitating foreign technology, to carry out innovations of existing industrial technology efficiently, and to develop important up-to-date technology on our own, it is an essential requirement that science and technology manpower, which would play major roles, be brought up and secured.

In particular, in order to increase the intellectual strength of our industrial structure, to make science and technology precision-oriented, high-level oriented, and system-oriented, and thereby to enter the advanced science sphere of the 2000's, it is imperative that the creative "research-development-engineering (RD&E) personnel" be secured with highest priority, and that the core technology, including basic designing and system engineering, which is falling behind advanced nations, be improved in an epochmaking way.

Meanwhile, the personnel required for research, development, and engineering in our country number 37,000--at the level of 9 per population of 10,000 as of 1984. In order to carry out efficiently the tasks that should be emphatically carried out in major technology fields, it is imperative to attain at least a 150,000 scale--at the level of 30 per population of 10,000. And, for that cause, it is desirable that the government and civilian circles render cooperative efforts.

Prospect of Demand for Science and Technology Manpower

A prospect of the future development of science and technology is that high-calibre research manpower, which consists of the core research personnel at the Ph.D. degree level and the leading research personnel at the M.A. degree level, will lead the development. During the plan period, it is foreseen that, in the science field, the Ph.D.-level core research personnel will increase by 9 to 10 percent a year and the M.A.-level leading research personnel will increase by 10 to 11 percent a year and that the demand for such personnel will be comparatively greater in the engineering field than in the science field.

In particular, due to the active development of technology in business enterprises, the percentage of research personnel who are engaged in business enterprises will increase from 42.9 percent of 1984 to 73.7 percent by 2001.

Long-range Plan for the Supply of Science and Technology Manpower

In order to secure 15,760 Ph.D.-level research personnel in 2001, it is foreseen that a total of 15,780 (necessary number to be supplied) will have to be supplied from 1986 to 2001. Meanwhile, as of 1984, the number of such personnel who can be supplied is 11,390, and it is foreseen that the number of such personnel will fall short by 4,390 during the period from 1986 to 2001.

Based on the field, it is foreseen that 660 of such personnel will be over-supplied during the period from 1986 to 2001 in the science field, whereas

5,050 of such personnel will be short-supplied during the period from 1986 to 2001.

In order to secure the demand, 42,750, for the M.A.-level research personnel in 2001, it is foreseen that a total of 57,750 (the necessary number to be supplied) of such personnel must be brought up and supplied during the period from 1986 to 2001. However, the number of such personnel that can be supplied by graduate schools in general and the Science and Technology Institute is 56,910; so there will be a shortage of 840 during the period from 1986 to 2001.

Based on the field, it is foreseen that 3,580 of such personnel will be over-supplied during the period from 1986 to 2001 in the science field, whereas 4,420 of such personnel will be short-supplied during the period from 1986 to 2001 in the engineering field.

Measures of Bringing Up and Securing

The basic direction in implementing the national manpower development policy is to secure the high-calibre research personnel.

As for the Ph.D.-level core research personnel (in the engineering field, in particular), whose number is expected to be short to meet the demand for high calibre research personnel by 2001, the number of such personnel will be secured by means of expanding and strengthening primarily Ph.D. courses in graduate schools of the science field and in the Science and Technology Institute. As for the M.A.-level leading research personnel, for whom the supply and demand are expected to keep balance, we will seek appropriate enhancement of existing graduate schools in the science field by means of expansion measures--rather than the expansion of scales--including securing excellent professors, inviting excellent students, and rendering research fund assistance. In addition, in view of the real urgency in supplying the core research personnel, it is planned that we will invite and vitally utilize to the maximum overseas manpower resources and will greatly expand and implement the overseas training designed to learn up-to-date technology and to accumulate business capability.

On the other hand, in order to maintain securely the needed revenue sources by making the government and civilian circles share the responsibility of maintaining the sources, it is planned that we will establish a system of joint manpower development in which the research institutes supported by government funds, civilian business enterprises, and government-operated business enterprises jointly take part, and that the investment efficiency of the government assistance will be maximized by means of rendering assistance with the emphasis placed on creativity and excellency.

Furthermore, it is planned that the vital utilization of high-calibre science and technology personnel will be maximized by means of effecting creative research environment and productive working conditions.

In accordance with a plan of bringing up 9,780 science and technology personnel by the year of 2001 in graduate schools of the science field, it is planned

that the research fund assistances being rendered by the science foundations and the academic promotion foundations will be expanded in order to establish a graduate-school-centered operation system of universities and to establish research as an essential factor of education, and that we will bring up and support the excellence-centered research groups in each specialty field by means of vitalizing the research function of the basic science research institutes that are attached to universities.

In accordance with the plan of bringing up 4,000 personnel during the period from 1986 to 2001 in the Science and Technology Institute, it is planned that we will bring up the institute as a central organization for bringing up the core research personnel by means of expanding and reorganizing the operation of academic courses with the emphasis placed on the Ph.D. courses.

In order to do so, it is planned that 900 Ph.D. course students (currently enrolled) will be brought up in 1986 and 1,860 will be brought up in 1996, that research facilities will be expanded and the contents of courses will be enhanced up to the international standard, and that the quality of research personnel of the research institutes supported by assistance funds and of research institutes of business enterprises will be improved by means of securing the researchers courses.

As for the mission-oriented overseas training, it is planned that 10,000 trainees will be sent abroad during the period from 1986 to 2001, that trainee candidates will be selected from among those who obtain Ph.D. degree at home, that the candidates will be notified of the field of training and objectives of training in advance, and that the trainees will be dispatched to well-known universities, research organizations, and business enterprises in major advanced countries.

In order to do so, it is planned that countries to which trainees will be sent will be selected multilaterally--including the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, United Kingdom, and Sweden.

In accordance with the plan of bringing up 3,780 in the post-doctoral training courses during the period from 1987 to 2001, the Science and Technology Institute will begin to implement the plan as a test case in 1987 and the result of that implementation will be analyzed and examined, and then universities and research institutes in our country will join the implementation. The post-doctoral training will be given to those who obtained Ph.D. degree at the earliest date after obtaining the degree in order to enhance their capability of conducting research.

In accordance with the plan of inviting and vitally utilizing 2,000 overseas science and technology personnel during the period from 1986 to 2001, those who finish the post-doctoral courses and earn abundant research experiences will be chosen and invited on a priority basis; thus the research successes scored overseas will be brought home.

In order to do so, we will make cooperative contacts with scientists and technicians associations in the United States, Europe, and Japan and we will input

the data about the movements and personnel databases regarding those scientists and technicians abroad.

It is planned that the potential of distinguished scientific geniuses be maximally developed, and that scientific geniuses will be duly picked and consistently given an advanced education in order to bring them up as the core science and technology brains.

In order to do so, in accordance with the plan of enhancing the efficiency of genius-level education by means of strengthening the connection among the science high schools, science and technology colleges, and the Science and Technology Institute, a system of cooperative education, including the mutual connection between education courses and the common utilization of teachers and facilities, will be established; such scientific-genius education courses, in which the emphasis is placed on research and self-study that are fit for our realities, will be developed and established.

In order to secure the required number of excellent professors and to promote the atmosphere in which professors can devote themselves to research, the shortage of professors will be eliminated by means of supplementing step by step the shortage in the required number of professors; the introduction of the system of full-time professors for graduate schools will be pushed; the system of full-time research professors and the sabbatical leave system will be introduced and developed; special research funds will be granted to those whose research articles have been carried by world-renown authoritative academic journals; the system of research merit award will be reinforced; and the system of master professors will be introduced and pushed.

On the other hand, in order to maximize the stupendous potentials of universities and to induce the scientific field university education to be activated, the multilateral comprehensive research and education system will be developed by rendering assistance to joint research activities centered around the research institutes attached to universities; the qualitative standard of research and lectures will be enhanced by establishing and operating joint utilization centers of experimental and workshop equipment and materials and facilities in local regions; sufficient research scholarship grants will be given--through the professor research funds--to those distinguished students at the science colleges and graduate schools and thereby excellent research personnel will be brought up through the implementation of plans; and interuniversity exchanges will be accelerated through the expansion of the system of mutually recognizing course credits.

Since there is a limit to government support in bringing up and securing high-calibre research personnel, civilian capitals must be invited and utilized maximally; and, in order to do so, we will see to it that civilian business enterprises and graduate schools will have talks so that business enterprises may invest all or part of the needed funds and that graduate schools may bring up personnel and supply them. As a system of encouraging civilian business enterprises to develop personnel, the tax deductability of the investments in personnel development will be improved and effectively reinforced. As for those small and medium-size business enterprises whose financial capability

for personnel development investments is weak, the government will continuously bring them up and support them.

Furthermore, in order to make the government investment organizations bring up and secure required personnel in cooperation with those related research institutes supported by the government, it is planned, we will see to it that the government investment organizations will allocate a certain percentage of their sales to bringing up and securing research personnel of related science and technology (in reflection of the evaluation clause for the management of the government investment organizations).

Measures of Utilization and Management

In order to conduct regularly a survey on the science and technology manpower resources, to establish a comprehensive management system designed to collect, control, and utilize the manpower information, and thereby to utilize personnel vitally, it is planned to establish and operate a "High-calibre Science and Technology Manpower Information Center."

On the other hand, in order to carry out major research tasks efficiently by means of accelerating the joint utilization of research manpower, funds, and facilities and the exchange of scientists and technicians, it is planned that we will support joint research among business enterprises, universities, and research organizations, that we will support and bring up the establishment of industrial technology research associations, that we will accelerate technological exchanges with advanced nations and joint research and development with them, that we will bring about conditions which are conducive to the establishment of substructures designed to accelerate multilateral joint research and which are conducive to the mutual exchange of scientists and technicians among universities, research institutes, and industrial circles, that we will guarantee the interests of researchers in terms of position, status, and pay, and, in order to do so, that a "Law Governing the Acceleration of Joint Research and Development Among the Industrial, Academic, and Research Circles" (tentative name) will be enacted.

Furthermore, in order to develop and apply a reasonable evaluation system designed to maximize the productivity of research and development and to bring about an environment conducive to creative research and development, it is planned that we heighten morale by means of reinforcing the merit promotion system for excellent researchers in accordance with the results of their research, that we expand the monetary and nonmonetary incentive system, for researchers, including pensions, housing allowances, and children's education allowances while raising the basic research grants per researcher up to an optimal standard, and that we support and bring up a pension management foundation for researchers and enact and enforce a "Researchers Pension Act."

Science and Technology Investments

Since the Fifth Republic set sail, our country has been implementing a technology predominance policy. Thus an atmosphere conducive to technology development has generally prevailed in all circles, and investments in science and technology have been increasing both in government circles and in civilian circles.

Meanwhile, to view the investments in science and technology in the government and civilian circles, during the past four years (1981-84), investments by the government circles increased by approximately 9.2 percent despite the austerity budget, whereas investments by civilian circles sharply increased by approximately 60 percent yearly. Thus the ratio of the government investments to civilian investments, which was 68:32 in 1980, was reversed to 32:68 in 1984.

However, as of 1984, our country's investments in science and technology (957.7 billion won; its ratio to GNP: 1.44 percent) is not only conspicuously low compared to 2.3 percent of advanced nations, but also, in the case of civilian circles, its ratio to their sales is 1.03 percent, which is conspicuously poor compared to the 2 to 4 percent of advanced nations.

Therefore, in order to cope with the technological competition with all advanced nations by bringing up our independent science and technology development capability and by accumulating investments in science and technology for a long time, it is imperative for us to increase investments--emphatically in the strategic fields in which our investments are at a comparatively superior level in view of the conditions we are in, and thereby to maximize the efficiency of investments.

Establishment of Long-range Investment Goals

Fundamental goals are set as follows: the ratio of science and technology investments to the GNP in the year 2001 will be increased to at least 3.1 percent, and the ratio of contributions to economic growth through technological progress will be increased from 7 percent (1972-82) to 28 percent (2001).

It is planned that the ratio of the government's investments in science and technology to the total science and technology investments will be increased up to the 40 percent level and the ratio of the civilian circles' investments in science and technology to the total science and technology investments will be at 60 percent. In order to do so, it is planned that the government reinforce and develop policies of inviting various technology development investments, that the ratio of the technology development investments of business enterprises to their sales be increased and guided from 1.03 percent of 1984 to above 3 percent in 2001, and, in particular, that that be increased and guided up to 7 to 10 percent in the fields of information industry, precision chemistry, and technology-intensive industries.

Procurement of Revenue Sources of Investments

It is planned that, in order to expand the government's participation and roles in the science and technology development and to encourage the activation of civilian circles' investments, investments in technology development be expanded as much as conditions permit.

In order to do so, it is planned that the ratio of the science and technology budget to the total government budget be increased from 2.8 percent of 1986 to over 5 percent in 2001, that a system be established in such a way in which part of special account funds, including a monopoly business special account

and railroad business special account, be invested in the related technology development, that the government be encouraged to invest a certain percentage of the government's expenses for major unit businesses, in which the government is investing funds or to which the government is loaning money, in the related technology development, that we establish a principle under which those who get benefits from technology development must make investments, and that revenue sources for investments be expanded multilaterally through interservice participation in the national policy supported research development works (Ministry of Post Office and Communications: sales from the electric communications work; and the Ministry of Energy and Resources: sales from the electric works).

Meanwhile, in order to encourage the organization for which the government is investing--which has a big weight in the national economy--to invest part of their sales for technology development in related fields, it is planned that the weight of those management evaluation standards related to technology development be reset at a higher level.

Furthermore, in order to encourage and accelerate the voluntary expansion of technology development investments on the part of civilian business enterprises which play major roles in developing industrial technology, we will expand and strengthen the system in which tax-system-oriented and monetary assistance may be rendered for technology development investments, that we will promote business enterprises' desire for technology development by means of creating demands for technology through government procurement and the securing of markets for newly produced goods, and that we will encourage the technology development of business enterprises by means of creating the technology-competition lifestyle in conformity with the principle governing the market.

Distribution of Investments for Research Development

It is planned that investments for the basic research field be expanded for the following purposes; that investment efficiency be maximized by maximally distributing revenue sources for investments in research and technology in accordance with the stages of research development and with the organizations of research development; and in particular, that new sources of technology innovation be expanded by means of bringing up basic research.

Accordingly, it is planned that research development investments for universities be expanded in order to activate research activities of universities which are equipped with enormous science and technology potentials.

It is planned that priority be given to those fields, in which the ratio of growth to investments is high and the probability of success is high, in distributing investments, that absolute amount of investments need be distributed to those fields which are essential for national defense and economic stability and which greatly affect technology development, that investments be distributed, on the basis of considerations of the expenses needed for basic research and bringing up manpower, to those future technology fields which would contribute to national welfare and future development, and that the weight of investment be gradually expanded in the 1990's and thereafter.

In order to do so, as for the distribution among the government and civilian circles, the investment load of civilian circles will be raised in the fields related to industrial technology, whereas the load of the government will be increased in the up-to-date industry technology fields whose future ratio of risk and future uncertainty are high; thus we will seek continuity and consistency.

Rationalization of Investments and Enhancement of Efficiency

It is planned that technology development fields be assigned to the government and civilian circles in accordance with the characteristics of their functions, that the government and civilian circles emphatically expand investments in the fields assigned to them, and that mutual relations and supplementary relationships be deepened.

In order to do so, the government will take charge of the public welfare field, including environment and public health, which belong to the common foundation fields, including those of bringing up manpower and basic research. In those strategic industrial technology fields whose risks for investments are too big for civilian business enterprises to take charge independently, will expand its assistance investments and build up a system of joint research development. Civilian business enterprises will take charge of those industrial technology fields whose markets are expected to be developed and which can be combined with the profit motive. And it is planned that the proprietary technology be implemented on the basis of the principle governing competition and the generic technology be developed and pushed through mutual cooperation.

On the other hand, it is planned that, in those fields of which the government and public circles directly take charge or of which the government and civilian circles jointly take charge, those reasonable goals and priorities which conform to our conditions and capability be set forth and the investment work be selected and carried out in accordance with those goals and priorities, and that comprehensiveness and organic relations be enhanced among industries.

In order to do so, it is planned that those organizations which are carrying out the high-priority tasks to the maximum seek the economical efficiency through a cost-benefit analysis, that they in a concentrated way and efficiently utilize specialist manpower in every field, that they carry out research tasks with an emphasis on goals management and establish a system of rational evaluation, that a system of reviewing investments be introduced for the government's large-scale investment and financing projects, that we disseminate achievements in research and development and utilize them in business enterprises, and that "the science and technology special accounting system" be developed so that we may be able to prevent loss that might be caused through overwrapping investments in technology development among ministries of the government, and that we may secure the mutual relationship between the related investment projects.

Meanwhile, it is planned that we see to it that the civilian circles will seek efficiency and rationalization in their investments in research and development.

In order to do so, it is planned that we give concrete form to the expenses of the research development investments of business enterprises by developing and firmly establishing the research development account system, that we reinforce various supporting policies of the government in accordance with the system, that we strengthen the functions of evaluating the standards of major technologies and of making middle- and long-range estimations, that we provide business enterprises with various technology development information so that they may utilize the information as a rational investment guide, and that we render assistance, to business enterprises, in their securing capable research managers, by establishing and operating special graduate school courses which are designed to develop research manpower.

Comprehensive Evolution and Consistent Implementation of Science and Technology Policy

Basic Direction

It is planned, in particular, that we firmly establish a system that is designed to support and encourage in regard to the systems of taxation, monetary matters, procurement, education, information circulation, and traffic and communications and the location of scientific efforts and that we firmly establish a protection and control system regarding patent, standardization, standards, monopoly and oligopoly, fair trade, environmental pollution, safety standards, and consumer protection.

It is necessary to make an overall process-oriented access to technology innovation processes in view of the dynamic relations between them; therefore, in order to do so, we will closely link the whole process of "procurement-dissemination-practical utilization-market infiltration" of technology. We will expand the supply capability of technology and accelerate the creation of demand. Furthermore, it is necessary to push comprehensive employment of the means of technology innovation in view of the compound pluralism of that means; therefore, in order to do so, we will carry out the systematization of various policy-oriented means, including securing manpower and expanding investments.

From the 1980's on, a great many improvements were made in the support system for technology development, including taxation, monetary, government procurement, and special exemption from military service for researchers, in compliance with the government policy of leading technology. Nevertheless, the content and width of our technology means are still poor and weak compared to those of advanced nations. Therefore, the realities are indicative of shortage for strengthening the capability of international competition in technology. To make matters worse, advanced nations are recently stepping up more and more their governments' support in order to cope with a situation in which international technology competition is getting keen and there is a rapid transformation toward industries with the most up-to-date technology.

In such a situation and under such conditions, the basic direction is in line with the following: that we greatly step up our policy of supporting technology development to secure a relatively and comparatively superior position relative to advanced nations and competitor nations in order to reach early

the level of "the world's 10th most advanced nation in technology" by the year 2000 and that we double our speed of technology development.

Direction of Improvement of Science and Technology Development Policy Toward the 2000's

It is planned that we keep harmony between the direct-support policy and indirect-support policy in accordance with the development goals of each technology field, that we organically link the policy of accelerating measures of applying new technology to business enterprises and the policy of creating markets and demand, and thereby that we bring about an optimum mix among the means of implementing various policies.

Along with that, it is planned that we expand and strengthen the content and the breadth of support of the supporting policies for each means of technology innovation in view of the trend that advanced nations and competitor nations are stepping up their support for technology development, and thereby that we firmly maintain our comparative superiority in international society.

On the other hand, it is planned that we further expand the content and breadth of support of our policy of supporting technology development, in comparison with that for other fields, in order to back up the economic and social development strategy and to accelerate technology innovation.

Furthermore, in order to accelerate the active transformation to the technology intensification-oriented industrial structure and the dissemination of technology in every field, it is planned that we give the highest priority to rendering support to the technology intensification of small and medium-size business enterprises in support of the development of technology and manpower.

Support Policy in the Aspect of Taxation

The taxation system for technology development in our country has improved a great deal and, recently, has contributed considerably to technology development. However, from now on, it is planned to carry out the following tasks in order to enhance its effectiveness.

In particular, we will further step up our support for technology intensification-oriented major industries in due consideration of the importance of the scale and the technology field of civilian business enterprises, and we will increase the overall productivity of our industries and enhance their quality by means of developing manpower and reinforcing function-oriented and objective-oriented supports, including those to small and medium-size business enterprises.

In the short-run, it is planned to establish firmly a system of substantial support and encouragement by means of reinforcing and developing the existing policies. In order to do so, we will set a higher reserve limit to the technology development reserve fund for those technology fields which should be emphatically developed and those technology intensification-oriented small and medium-size business enterprises; we will expand the breadth of support by

means of allowing the carry-over deduction of expenses for technology and manpower development and the additional tax deduction for the increase in those expenses; we will expand the tax deduction for investments in the facilities of research and experimentation, the rational adjustment of facilities for which special depreciations may be allowed, and the number of items of those goods for technology development for which the custom duty may be reduced; we will strengthen the policy of accelerating investments in new technology projects in order to absorb and mobilize open-market loans as hazardous investments; and we will enhance the degree of utilization of business enterprises through the active publicity of various taxation support systems and the simplification of procedures and forms.

On the other hand, as for the middle- and long-range plans, it is planned to develop and enforce a new taxation support system, while keeping harmony between economic efficiency and fairness.

In order to do so, in view of the fact that the system of comprehensive limit to tax deduction is a primary factor in lowering the effectiveness of various technology development taxation system, we will improve and develop an accounting system related to technology development, which is designed to effect a separate comprehensive limit system for technology development and to back up effective taxation support.

Support Policy in the Aspect of Technology Development Funds

From the 1980's on, we have stepped up efforts to render policy-oriented support in the field of technology development funds. In order to cope with the situation in which the demand for business enterprises' research development and engineering funds is expected to increase from now on, it is planned that we carry out the following tasks:

We will improve the rational support conditions in consideration of the long range period of investments, high risk bearing, and the characteristics of the stages and fields of technology development, and we will reinforce the support designed to activate the technology-intensification-type small and medium-size business enterprises and the new technology investment projects.

In particular, it is planned that we inspire business enterprises' desire for technology development by means of improving the scale and conditions of the support for technology development funds.

In order to do so, we will secure funds needed for technology development by means of expanding the scale of the support for technology development funds and the limit to the support. As for the development of business enterprises' specialty technology, we will indirectly support it with financial loans. As for the infra-technology, core technology, and generic technology, which it would be hard for business enterprises to implement independently, we will render direct supplementation support, for part of related expenses, from government finances. We will accelerate substantial and effective support by means of the gradation of support conditions for technology development by the stage of research development. We will give priority to bringing up the fields

of national necessity and the technology-intensification-type small and medium-size business enterprise by means of applying those support conditions (interest rate and period) that conform to the characteristics of each field of technology development. And we will render support to those who are equipped with excellent new technology but who are poor in their capability of material security by means of expanding and developing a system of technology credit assurance.

On the other hand, it is planned that we bring up venture capital corporations, activate venturous investments, and accelerate the application of new technology in business enterprises.

In order to do so, we will ease listing requirements on the securities exchange for those technology-intensification-type new business enterprises; we will newly establish an off-board transaction system and thereby invite venture investments from the general public; we will activate the investment trust of stocks of the new technology project corporations; we will accelerate the capital procurement through capital markets; we will recognize the investments of the licensed foreign venture capital corporations as the licensed projects of foreigners investments that are eligible for tax reductions and exemptions; we will thereby accelerate the transplantation at home of the most up-to-date technology; and we will absorb, at an early date, the most up-to-date technology of advanced nations by means of accelerating the overseas infiltration of venture capital.

Building up Markets for New Technology Goods and Creation of Demands

So far in the above, support policies for technology development have been primarily dealt with in terms of the supply of technology in connection with the expansion of capability of developing technology, including financial and monetary supports, tax reduction and exemption, and manpower supply. However, from now on, in order to accelerate technology development in depth, the basic direction is set in line with the following: that we must further strengthen, at the same time, approaches in this aspect of demand.

On such a premise, the following basic tasks must be carried out: that we will inspire a desire for developing new technology goods by means of liberalizing imports, liberalizing the introduction of technology, and harmoniously operating the import custom duty system, monopoly control, and fair trade; that we will strengthen the function of creating markets for excellent technology goods by means of firmly establishing and substantializing the lifestyle of giving weight to technology and of pushing government procurement; and that we will effectively operate various systems of guaranteeing and protecting the reasonable profits for those who have developed new technology and those who have manufactured goods by applying new technology.

It is planned that we improve the procurement system of the government and public organizations and thereby secure stable markets for new technology goods.

In order to do so, it is planned that, by means of expanding and enforcing the middle- and long-range procurement advance notice system, we see to it that

those business enterprises which are supplying goods will make sufficient preparations for technology development and sufficient plans for production, that we thus accelerate the procurement of excellent goods, that we secure the lifestyle in which quality, functions, and efficiency are regarded as important in procurement; that we expand the number of goods designated as procurement goods; and that we expand the priority procurement of goods produced by technology-intensification-type small and medium-size business enterprises and of those goods which must be produced at home from a strategic point of view.

On the other hand, it is planned that we compensate an appropriate amount of software expenses when we make various agreements and will thereby accelerate the epochmaking enhancement of the standards of weak basic designing and engineering technology; that, along with that, we substantialize a protection system for new technology and new-technology goods; and that we inspire the desires of business enterprises at home for technology development.

In order to do so, it is planned that we will develop a system of tax reduction and exemption and of compensation for technology development for new technology goods in order to guarantee appropriate profit at the early stage of application in business enterprises; that we will operate with elasticity a system of emergency custom duties, coordination custom duties, and anti-dumping custom duties; and that we will sublate the direct protection and control system and expand the indirect support system, including the procurement system. Furthermore, it is planned that we will establish and expand a consumer financial system in order to accelerate the civilian demand for new technology goods produced by the technology-intensification-type small and medium-size business enterprises, and that we will render support at the level of the support finances for technology development.

And, it is planned that we will enhance the technology standard of related goods by means of establishing, coordinating, and enforcing the standards of technology control. In order to do so, it is planned that we will consistently strengthen and apply the standards of quality and safety designed to protect consumers, and that we will expand the internationalization of the control and recognition system and the utilization of a mutual recognition system between nations.

Establishment of a System of Circulating and Utilizing Science and Technology Information

The growth of technology information in the world is getting greater geometrically, whereas the life of information is getting shorter due to the accelerated progress of technology. Thus the smooth circulation of science and technology information enables investments to be saved through shortening the period of research and development and preventing duplicate research.

Thus, major advanced countries are stepping up their activities of collecting technology information on the basis of a national cause, are exercising control over the overseas flow of important technology information, and are exchanging and circulating mutually related information by means of providing speedy information service online and of establishing a nation-wide network.

In the case of our country, technology information activities are becoming active recently, centering on the Industry Research Institute. However, its field is still limited, and we are at the early stage in which each organization is separately conducting its technology information activities. In particular, the information activities regarding the technology in depth, including the know-how and design technology of specific technology, are weak.

In the case of our country, which must reach the advanced nation's level in a short period of time with limited research manpower and research funds, the task we must carry out from now on is to establish a nationwide information data circulation system under which diverse technology information can be collected, processed, and utilized systematically and dynamically.

It is planned that we will comprehensively collect and store the general science and technology information, including research and development information, industry technology information, and manpower information, at home and abroad; that we will collect, analyze, and mutually link the information in depth in each specialty field separately in related specialty fields; and that thus we will strengthen the system of technology information management and circulation so that information users may provide and utilize the information at the time they need and at the place where they want.

In order to do so, we will establish and operate an organization designed to coordinate technology information activities comprehensively; we will bring up the Industry Research Institute as a key comprehensive technology information organization.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALS FOR DECEMBER 1986

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during December 1986

On 1 December 1986, on the top half of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Brilliantly Inherit and Carry On the Glorious Traditions of Our Party's Publications." The editorial notes the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the publication, "March First Monthly"; quotes Kim Il-song on publications being an important means of bringing together the party and the masses and a weapon which organizes and mobilizes the working masses to put into action their task of political, economic and cultural construction; states that the organ of national liberation, the "March First Monthly" appeared on 1 December 1986 following such publications as the newspaper, "New Day"; stresses the role of such publications as the "March First Monthly" during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and subsequently, following the party organ, "Nodong Sinmun", party publications have provided the means for disseminating Kim Il-song's theories and instructions which lead the people on the road to praiseworthy victory; quotes Kim Chong-il's work, "On Further Improving and Intensifying Party Ideological Work" concerning the necessity for further intensifying publications propaganda according to the requirements of revolutionary development at a very high stage; calls for all publications to adhere, without change, to their chuche oriented nature as a publication of the party which endlessly illuminates the traditions and exploits which the party has achieved in publication and reporting; urges all publications to implant deep within the party members and workers an appreciation of the 10 long range goals of socialist economic construction which the party has presented and summon them to the struggle to implement them; calls for publications to publish explanations and propaganda to bring to completion the revolutionary cause of chuche through such movements as the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions; exhorts all to brandish the powerful weapon of party publications and vigorously strengthen the rank and file of the party and revolution and vigorously expedite socialist construction and thereby bring about a new victory in revolution and construction.

On 3 December 1986, at the upper center and right of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us More Vigorously Wage the Struggle To Increase Coal Production." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on the need for making a concerted effort in coal mines where the underground resources are plentiful and drilling conditions favorable such as the Anju, Sunchon, Tokchon

districts and the Northern Area and thereby decisively raising coal production; notes that utilization of coal products has definitively increased due to scientific and technological progress thereby notably increasing the demand for coal; emphasizes that the rising demand for coal for industry is now coupled with the demand for coal for winter heating and that it is important to prepare for winter coal mining to crown next year with labor successes as was achieved last year; calls for all to follow the party's policy and guidelines for increasing coal production including giving priority to geological survey operations, stripping and drilling as well as concentrating on converting drilling machinery to modern, large-scale and high speed equipment; calls for concentrating more investment in the coal industry as a means for giving priority to geological exploration, strip and drill mining; calls upon the committees and ministries in the administration council to arrange that sufficient supplies of quarry equipment, rolled steel, mining timber, materials, machinery and hand tools are delivered to the coal mines while installing a firm material and technological basis for geological exploration and performing economic organizational operations in tandem with the increasing depth of coal mines; urges all coal mine functionaries to establish close working relationships with allied industries for priority provision of equipment and materials to the coal mines and bring about a new breakthrough in short-range and long-range coal mining operations; calls for increased coal production in South Pyongan Province, a key coal mining region, in order to increase production in thermal electric power plants and metallurgy factories; emphasizes the need for increased coal production in South Pyongan Province for the Sunchon Vinalon Complex construction project; exhorts all units in concerned sectors to perform logistics support to the coal mines such as fishery products while assuring that regulations concerning quality and nutritious content are adhered to; calls upon party organizations to uphold the party policy on giving manpower support to the coal mining sector, more effectively augment forces in the coal industrial sector and bring about a new upswing in coal production.

On 6 December 1986, at the upper center and right of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Positively Expedite the Campaign To Capture the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions as a Party-wide Projects." The editorial notes that the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions is a pan-populist mass movement to promote building socialism and communism and a prestigious task to which the party must devote more effort for the purpose of raising this campaign to a high level; quotes Kim Chong-il's work, "Let Us More Vigorously Wage the Campaign to Capture the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions" on vigorously expediting this campaign as a party-wide project; recounts the role which this campaign plays in socialist and communist construction and the promoting the objective in imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea; calls for party organizations to follow the party line and policy on thoroughly establishing the revolutionary viewpoint of the leader and intensify indoctrination in revolutionary tradition and communism; urges all sectors in the national economy to settle the question of supplying raw materials, fuel and power based on the country's ample resources, expedite remote control automation of the production process, industrialization of agriculture and establishing production and technical processes, production methodology and management activities on a new scientific foundation; calls

for implementation of the principles set forth in the "Thesis On Socialist Education" so that the workers possess a college-level cultural knowledge and one or more technical skills; urges party organizations to set practical goals for this campaign and properly perform critiques and evaluations of the operational status of this campaign; emphasizes that the various party campaigns such as the campaign to create the speed of the eighties, the campaign to emulate the unsung heroes, the socialist competition campaign and the model machine operator campaign are all carried out for the purpose of expediting the three revolutions; exhorts all economic administration functionaries to participate in this campaign in a masterful manner and responsibly perform their economic administration functions in accordance with the requirements of the Tae'an Work System; calls upon all party organizations and functionaries to further entrench and develop the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions and thereby create greater miracles and innovations in socialist construction and achieving the three revolutions.

On 7 December 1986, at the lower left of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Friendship Emissary Coming From West Africa." The editorial notes the arrival of President Mathieu Kerekou, and his entourage from the Peoples Republic of Benin at the invitation of Kim Il-song; notes that President Kerekou last visited Korea in 1976 when he cemented ties of friendship with Kim Il-song and the Korean people; quotes Kim Il-song's instruction that the Peoples Republic of Benin is an emerging nation which is vigorously pursuing the goal of maintaining independence and building socialism in Africa; recounts some noteworthy achievements of Benin after their revolution in October 1972; states that the central task in their second five-year plan of national economic development is to expedite agricultural development and achieve food self-sufficiency; points out the mutual goals of Benin and Korea as members of the non-aligned movement; concludes with heartfelt wishes for tremendous success of the visit of the party and state delegation from the Republic of Benin lead by President Kerekou.

On 10 December 1986, at the upper right and center of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "May the Functionaries Further Heighten Their Skills and More Actively Promote the Struggle to Implement Party Policy." Notes that Kim Il-song recently gave instructions on raising the skill level of the functionaries to a higher stage and quotes Kim Chong-il on further heightening the level and guidance capability of the cadre; calls for heightening the skill level of the cadre to meet the demands stemming from the present task of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea and waging the struggle for economic construction on an unprecedented large scale; urges the cadre to possess a thorough familiarity with party policy and be endowed with scientific, technological and managerial competence; emphasizes that the major construction projects now underway are very high goals reflecting economic development and ultra-modern scientific technology; notes that the actualization of organizational and supervisory work in the national economy which is not at a high stage of development depends on the scientific organizational and supervisory competence of the functionaries; calls upon the functionaries to develop good reading and study habits in accordance with the will of the party; urges functionaries with long-standing revolutionary experience to devote their energy to training the new functionaries to better repay the party's expectations and trust; stresses the importance of responsible functionaries to

conscientiously wage the struggle to heighten their skill and competence; emphasizes that when all functionaries outfit themselves as competent political actionists in implementing party policy, the party's might will be further strengthened and greater advances will be achieved in socialist construction.

On 11 December 1986, at the center left of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Bring About a New Innovation in Winter Log Production." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on incorporating revolving logging methodology in the forestry sector to increase log production, expand production of pressboard and fiberboard, develop the forest chemical industry and more comprehensively and effectively utilize lumber; notes that party policy requires 70-75 percent of logging to be performed in winter and that one of the major requirements for successfully accomplishing the vast goals of socialist construction is an ample production of logs; calls for increased log production to support such key construction projects as the Taechon Power Station and the Sunchon Vinalon Complex; calls for concentration of manpower and equipment of the forestry sector for production and transportation of logs; notes that the party requires drawing up manpower administration projects to concentrate manpower from indirectly allied sectors and non-productive sectors on log production and thereby raise per capita log production; notes that Yanggang Province plays a key role in winter log production; calls for all levels of party and economic administration committees such as the Yanggang provincial party committee to concentrate their forces in winter logging stations and solve all problems they encounter to achieve a great transformation in log production; exhorts all functionaries and workers in the forestry stations to repay the leader's tremendous confidence and expectations by enthusiastically engaging in the winter log production battle.

On 13 December 1986, at the center of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Endlessly Glorify the History of Great Revolutionary Upswing Under the Leadership of the Party." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 243, 18 December 1986, pp D 9-12: "Editorial 'Glorifies' 1956 Kim Il-song Speech."]

On 15 December 1986, at the upper right of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Vigorously Wage the Struggle to Increase Electric Power Production." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on the need to increase electric power production in order to perform production and meet the heightened demand for electric power during the new prospective period; states that electric power is the basic power for production without which normalization of production, development of production capacity and promotion of the technological revolution would be inconceivable; notes that increased electric power production is required to meet the high goals of production to realize the complete victory of socialism; emphasizes that electric power production and conservation are important projects which the party and state economic organizations must adhere to in concert with coal production; calls for operation of existing power stations at full capacity to meet the increased demand for electric power during the winter season; calls upon the functionaries and workers in thermal power stations to conduct periodic maintenance on their equipment and thoroughly adhere to operational and maintenance regulations; urges the electric power industry to supply a sufficient amount of electric power to the metallurgical factories on a priority

basis; calls for waging the electric power conservation struggle as a mass movement; exhorts the functionaries and workers in all units in all sectors of the national economy to conserve water and coal as a means of conserving electric power; urges the functionaries and workers to perform plant-to-plant, factory-to-factory and area-to-area cross production to conserve electric power; exhorts all functionaries and workers to uphold the party's requirements for effectively increasing electric power production and thereby better provide for the welfare of the people.

On 16 December 1986, at the upper right and center of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Give Full Play to the Superiority of the Taean System." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 006, 9 January 1987, pp D 7-10: "15 Dec NODONG SINMUN Lauds Taean Work System."]

On 17 December 1986, at the upper right and center of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Make the Whole Country Surge With the Atmosphere of the Movement to Win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 244, 19 December 1986, pp D 6-9: "NODONG SINMUN Atmosphere For Three Revolutions."]

On 18 December 1986, at the upper right and center of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Proceed To Promote the New Agricultural Guidance System More Firmly." The editorial notes the commemoration of the 25th anniversary of Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidance in Sukchon County where he created the new agricultural guidance system and recounts some of the historical exploits achieved over the past 25 years under this system; comments on the socialist reformation achieved in the countryside under the rural management system which followed the principles enunciated in the "Rural Thesis"; quotes Kim Il-song on the state guidance system as an excellent system for bringing the management of the rural economy more into line with industrial management, combining pan-popular ownership with cooperative ownership and properly solving the prospective questions and issues which the rural management system faces; notes the basic problem which must be solved concerning transferring cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people; emphasizes the important place which elevating the role of the county cooperative farm management committee occupies in more vigorously displaying the might of the new agricultural guidance system and the need for elevating the business guidance level of this committee one stage higher; notes that state material and technological assistance to cooperative management is widespread in the country and many state enterprises render considerable service to agricultural production; calls for the rural management committee functionaries to ascertain the status of rural management within their counties and render greater assistance to the countryside by arranging for timely provision of farm machinery, irrigation facilities, fertilizer and farm materials to the farms along with expanding enterprises which perform an ancillary role in agricultural production; stresses that functionaries in the agricultural sector must engage in business management and technical guidance on a scientific basis from start to finish and must be thoroughly familiar with the new agricultural guidance system; urges functionaries in the agricultural sector to be aware of their responsibility for agricultural production which they bear before the state

and the party and that they must hold themselves wholly responsible for each and every work they perform; notes that the struggle to embody the new agricultural guidance system more thoroughly is none other than the rewarding struggle to hasten the complete realization of the "Rural Thesis"; exhorts them to raise the management and operation of the rural economy to the level of industrial business management and thereby achieve a decisive upswing in agricultural production.

[Text also published under the title, "Let Us Advance, Firmly Grasping the New Agricultural Guidance System," in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-87-004, 22 January 1987, pp 103-108: "Daily On New Agricultural System."]

On 19 December 1986, at the upper right of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Further Strengthen Support Work for the Coal Industry." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-87-004, 22 January 1987, pp 99-101: "NODONG SINMUN On Supporting Coal Production."]

On 22 December 1987, at the upper right of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Conserve and Increase Production Much More." The editorial quotes Kim Chong-il on conservation, "Energetically conserving everything, finding reserves to the maximum and producing much more is an important principle which must be adhered to in socialist economic construction"; emphasizes the role of waste elimination and conservation in increasing production; calls for intensifying the conservation battle and points out that reserves can be found through conservation everywhere including households, small and large factories and enterprises and major construction projects; states that it is easy to conserve materials on construction projects 1-2 percent, such as electric power, steel and cement which would reach tremendous proportions if carried out countrywide; stresses that past experience shows that when the conservation struggle is waged as a mass campaign countrywide, tremendous upswings occur in production and construction; urges all units in all sectors of the national economy to uphold the party's militant slogan, "Conserve! Conserve! And Conserve Again!," and go about conserving even one more kilowatt hour of electricity, one gram of coal, one drop of oil and one block of wood; calls upon the functionaries to take charge of the technological revolution and vigorously wage the technical innovation campaign and mobilize a maximum amount of reserves; exhorts the functionaries to perform economic guidance and business management in accordance with the requirements of the Taaen System and mobilize reserves to the maximum; calls for linking manpower quota quotas and materials consumption standards with the conservation campaign; exhorts everybody to set conservation goals and participate in the conservation campaign as a mass movement and thoroughly abide by standards and regulations while increasing production; calls for placing priority on performance according to regulations and norms both in management and work assignments; exhorts all functionaries and workers to take to heart the party's demands for conservation and increased production and vigorously wage the struggle to implement them and thereby bring about endless upswings in production.

On 24 December 1986, at the lower left of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Make a Greater Effort in Extraction Equipment

Production." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on the need to produce more equipment to develop the extractive industry; notes that the chief means of production for coal and ore miners is extraction machinery and that when their zeal is coupled with their means of production, they exhibit more vim and vigor; calls for greater production of modern extraction equipment such as rock quarrying machinery, coal excavators, loaders, electric cars, chain conveyors, large excavators, trucks, hoists, etc., urges the machine production sector to produce and deliver more mining machinery to the mines since the number of mines and miners are constantly increasing; emphasizes that the party's requirement for giving the foremost priority and making everything subordinate to the extractive industry, particularly coal production, must be implemented in principle by the machinery production sector as well; notes that the ponderous burden of production and providing a large quantity of modern machine equipment to the various sectors of the national economy must be borne by the machine industry which is the core of heavy industry and the foundation for technological progress; calls for priority production of the necessary equipment for mining surveys, pit construction and transportation operations as well as raising up the quality of extraction equipment; states the need for proper coordination in cooperative production to produce the ancillary equipment needed by the mines such as rubber and plastic products, electric parts, etc., and for abiding by the plans and contracts for production and delivery; calls upon the iron and steel mills to make an effort to produce and deliver to the mines on a priority basis the standardized iron and steel products which the party has required; calls for the functionaries and workers in the machine industrial sector to accomplish all the tasks the party has assigned to them in an atmosphere of absolutism and unconditionality in the style of the 10 persons at Nagwon, highly display their loyalty to the party and leader and thereby bring about a new upswing in extraction equipment production.

On 27 December 1986, at the upper right and center of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us More Firmly Establish a Revolutionary Law-Abiding Ethos." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-87-004, 22 January 1987, pp 86-90: "NODONG SINMUN On Creating Law Abiding Ethos."]

On 28 December 1986, at the upper right and center of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Make the 30th Anniversary of the Opening of the Great Chollima March Shine With High Production Upsurges." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-87-007, 12 February 1987, pp 44-49: "Daily On Anniversary of Chollima March."]

On 29 December 1986, at the bottom of page one, continued on page two, with the banner heading, "Warm Congratulations To the First Session of the Eighth Supreme Peoples Assembly," the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Historic Meeting Bearing New Changes in Strengthening and Developing the Republic." The editorial notes that the first session of the Eighth Supreme Peoples Assembly (SPA) is held today at a time when the whole country is brimming with political and ideological zeal while looking forward to the bright prospects ahead for the republic; notes that the recently held elections of delegates to the SPA demonstrated supreme confidence and trust in Kim Il-song and the party and that an arduous labor struggle is being waged to celebrate

the first session of the Eighth SPA in a meaningful manner; quotes Kim Chong-il's work, "The KWP is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Carries On the Traditions of the Glorious 'T.D.'," stating that it is the sublime responsibility and immutable revolutionary creed of Korean communists to hold the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, in high esteem; heaps praise on Kim Il-song's leadership in the past and emphasizes the role of the SPA in establishing the guidelines for the future prosperity of the country; notes the role of the government of the republic in converting the whole society to chuche; notes that it is through the wise leadership of the party and leader that the government of the republic has been able to bring the country into prosperity illuminated along the way with the shining activities of Kim Il-song; notes that the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il has clarified the issues of the nature and responsibilities of the government of the republic, intensification of socialist law-abiding living and all matters concerned with the period of completing the revolutionary cause and construction of a government and is now successfully leading the struggle to build the governmental administration; calls for all to rally around the KWP Central Committee headed by Kim Il-song and more vigorously move forward under the banner of the republic.

On 30 December 1986, at the upper three quarters of page five with border, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "The Future Path of the Republic Advancing Under the Leadership of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is Endlessly Bright." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-87-004, 22 January 1987, pp 44-51: "NODONG SINMUN Hails Kim Il-song Reelection."]

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

DEVELOPMENT, FUTURE OF COMPUTER INDUSTRY VIEWED

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 21 Dec 86 p 4

[Article by Kim Yong-nam, junior Ph. D., Director, Kim Ch'aek Engineering College: "The Development and Prospect of Computers"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out as follows:

"Today, as science and technology rapidly develop, new fields of science and technology are being unceasingly hewed out and the modern means of technology, including computers and industrial robots, are being utilized in production."

Today in many fields, including those of society, economy, science, technology, and education, the demand for computers is being unceasingly increased. Thus the utilization of computers is being extended from specialists and scientific organizations to the society in general and to individuals, and the form of utilization, too, is changing from the information collection and processing system to the direct linking system, and furthermore, to the computer network system.

In this way, meeting the limitlessly widening demand for computers is, needless to say, based on the rapid development of computer technology in the background; in particular, it has been backed up by the kaleidoscopic technological innovation taking place in the field of semiconductors.

Computers have developed through the following "generation" that are to be set forth by the elements used in manufacturing them: the first generation (vacuum tubes); the second generation (semiconductor three-pole elements); the third generation (integrated circuits); the third and half generation (large-scale integrated circuits); and the fourth generation (ultra-large scale integrated circuits). And now the fourth generation is almost over.

However, most of these computers are the so-called Neumann type computers, which are made on the basis of the theory advocated by von Neumann in 1946.

However, the von Neumann type computers are not capable of covering high-standard functions that are required in the future due to their own technology-oriented restrictions. Thus it has become necessary that the fifth-generation computers be developed on the basis of the so-called new thought of designing, which is scheduled to be realized in the 1990's.

In the fifth generation, the ultra-large scale silicon integrated-circuit elements or the Josephson elements will be able to be utilized as circuit elements.

During that period, the knowledge information processing technology will be established, and the inference knowledge base, intellectual linkage, and intellectual programming technology will be resolved, as I see it.

Now let us review here some issues which will be arising in the development and application of the fifth-generation computers that are capable of meeting the demand in the 1990's.

Above all, the computers we are using now have three pending problems.

First, it is difficult to process the natural language, such as human language, diagrams, pictures--the data that do not have numerical value (non-numerical value data).

The present computers are being used primarily for numerical-value computation and, therefore, both technology use computers and office use computers are handling primarily numerical values. The handling of signal processing of molecular data, etc. is limited to the minimum.

Second, the speed of running computation designed to conduct processing at a high speed and the speed of memory search cannot be improved beyond a certain limit.

This is because the basic principle governing the present computers is that the successive processing method and the first-dimension memory method are being employed; the computer carries out only one command at a time; the data placed in the memory device are arranged in a first-dimension oriented way; and therefore the size of the memory device cannot be reduced. Furthermore, since the price of the computer equipment is high, the structure of equipment is based on the thought of designing it as simple as possible.

Third, the cost of developing software programs is high. In other words, "a crisis of program technology" has occurred.

Up to the present, the operation of computers has been conducted on the basis of a system of primarily depending on the program technology. Therefore, research has been conducted in such a way in which the demand for such a function designed to expand the field of application would be met through the program technology. Thus the excessive burden on the program technology has been accumulated into a source of "the crisis of program technology."

Then what are the functions with which the fifth-generation computers should be equipped?

First, the problem of the inference function must be solved, that is, the problem of devising the way of making the computer itself capable of drawing a conclusion by inference in finding a method of solving problems from the information (knowledge) which is already placed in the memory.

Second, the computer must be equipped with the function of controlling a knowledge base--a function capable of organizing, memorizing, and searching not only data but also such information as rules and meanings so that they may be vitally utilized as related knowledge.

Third, the computer must be equipped with the function of "interface"--an intelligent linkage that is designed to realize the capability of drawing a picture smoothly and naturally by means of natural language, including human voice and attire, diagrams, and pictures.

Fourth, the computer must be equipped with an intelligent programming function that is capable of automatically transforming any given problem into a computer program of high efficiency.

In order to solve these problems arising with the computers we are using now, it is necessary for us to have a new computer which is capable of understanding the meaning of the data or problems that come up with natural language, diagrams, and pictures and of processing them practically within a given time. In other words, there must be a computer which is intelligent information-processing oriented and which is capable of carrying out logical inferences at a high speed by means of utilizing the content of human beings' daily conversations and the accumulated knowledge.

Those technologies which could back up the intelligent information-processing oriented, fifth-generation computers include the following rapidly developing technologies: the largest-scale integrated-circuit technology, high-speed element technology, high-speed parallel-processing technology, and artificial intellectual capacity element technology.

In order to bring about the fifth-generation computers, it is imperative to develop in an epoch-making way in many fields the technologies, such as equipment technology, structuring formula technology, and programming technology. However, problems arising in developing key technologies are as follows:

First, it is imperative to develop such an inference mechanism whose operation is based on the parallel type structure formula which employs a diversified-control method instead of the successive method and the basic programming technology designed to solve problems and to conduct parallel inference control.

Second, it is imperative to realize a knowledge base mechanism that is based on structural memories instead of first-dimension memories. It is also necessary to make research in the basic programming technology for the high-speed search of knowledge data and for such a knowledge base control in which memories are obtained through linkage.

Through, it is imperative to make research in the knowledge-linking device technology--for devices for processing sounds or signals--and in the basic programs capable of exercising a high-function linkage that is designed to carry on calm conversations.

Fourth, it is imperative to develop such basic programming technology which is capable of realizing the optimally automatic synthesis of programs in order to carry out intelligent programming.

Our scientists and technicians must have a due interest in and pay due attention to the development of computer science in our country and thereby must thoroughly implement the party's policy designed to make overall operational activities take place on the basis of a high scientific foundation.

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